

Photo by Gary Cameron

## Stay together, stay alive

The picture is poetic—a lone runner near San Francisco's beach, silhouetted against a setting sun and the Pacific Ocean. But behind the poetry there is harsh and ugly danger, for men and women alike,

but especially for women. Attacks on women, in Golden Gate Park and elsewhere in the Bay Area, have increased alarmingly, and the message is: do not run alone. See page 3.

## No credit will mean an F

# Prelaw Students' dilemma

by Alton Chinn

To the astonishment of SF State faculty members, the Academic Senate's Executive Committee has discovered that "no credits" in classes taken for credit/no credit, have been treated as "F's" in law school admission procedures for almost 10 years.

"It has very serious implications to a lot of students who are loaded with a lot of no credits," said Robert Chope, a counselor with the campus Counseling Center.

But the policy has not alarmed many prelaw students in the Political Science Department who have been warned by advisors to avoid taking credit/no credit.

According to campus grading policy, the student's grade point average is not affected whether he receives credit for the class or not.

But when the Law School Data Assembly Service, acting on behalf of the

Law School Admission Council, treats a no credit grade as an F, the student's GPA is lowered. Because of this, some students who believe their grades are adequate are denied admission to law school.

The Law School Admission Council is a non-profit corporation consisting of one representative from each law school accredited by the American Bar Association or schools that are members of the Association of American Law Schools. The law schools of UC Berkeley, the University of San Francisco and Golden Gate University all receive undergraduate GPA reports from the LSDAS.

The New College California School of Law does not.

This treatment of no credits as F's began with the creation of LSDAS in 1970, according to Anita Morgeten of LSDAS.

However, this grading policy only came to light at SF State several weeks

ago when an unidentified prelaw student told English Professor Dan Knapp that the LSDAS assigned him a lower GPA than he assumed he had earned.

When Knapp consulted with Nancy McDermid, dean of the School of Humanities, and a lawyer, McDermid found a passage in the 1979-80 Law School Admission Bulletin explaining the policy.

This information eventually reached Bernard Goldstein, biology professor and chairman of the Academic Policy Committee of the Academic Senate. Goldstein began calling Bay Area law schools to investigate their admission policies and brought the problem before the Senate's Executive Committee.

Knapp said the LSDAS policy "undermines the credit/no credit system." He said the system was designed "to encourage people to take courses they would not otherwise take because they are afraid of getting bad grades."

"We've gone on for years doing this and up until this year no one in any position of authority seems to have known anything about it," said Knapp. "We had heard rumors but no one ever thought it was an official policy."

Henry McGuckin, the School of Humanities' prelaw advisor, did not know about the policy. Neither did Eugene Weinstein nor Gerald Heather, both prelaw advisors in the Political Science Department. McGuckin defended students' option to take difficult classes for credit/no credit and opposed the grading policy.

"There is no excuse," he said. "There's no need for it. It's a limited option. They (the students) can't take 124 units credit/no credit."

Campus policy states that students can only take 30 percent of their classes for credit/no credit.

Weinstein said that while "it's obvious a student can learn more by taking a course credit/no credit," he believed law schools treat no credits as F's for good reason.

"It's impossible to evaluate students fairly who take credit/no credit."

"Their position is not totally unreasonable," said Provost Lawrence Ianni. He said a no credit is "another way of saying a person's performance is not up to standards."

Kenneth Lloyd, director of admissions at USF Law School, said law school admission committees can use GPA's with more confidence if credits are ignored and no credits are treated as F's.

"Most law schools, whether they do it by computer or by hand, divide applicants into three groups," wrote Rennard Strickland, editor of the Prelaw Handbook and the author of the book, "How to get into Law School." "The first is the 'Admits,' second is the 'Rejects,' and the third, and largest, is the 'Hold' or 'Not certain, yet' batch."

"The automatic admits are the applicants who more than fulfill the admission standards and are obviously qualified...The reject group is often the first to be notified and may never even have their file examined by the full committee...Those in the hold group will be shuffled between the admit and reject (categories) as the admission season progresses. Some will probably end their applicant lives on the 'waiting list.'"

Robert Chope calls this waiting list the "gray area." Because of the no credit rule he said an applicant, with a fairly high Law School Admission Test score and GPA who is in the "strong gray area," but received some no credit

—see LAW SCHOOL, page 11

# Our gold mine is tax free

by T.C. Brown

SF State's golden egg, all but forgotten up in Mother Lode country, may turn into a hot potato.

A recent inquiry reveals that the university pays no property tax on the "Dickey Boy" gold mine and the 20 acres of land near Sonora that were willed to SF State in 1960 when music teacher Carla Road died.

This is contrary to Article 13 of the state constitution, which states that property owned by a school may be tax exempt only if it is "used exclusively for educational purposes."

The Frederic Burk Foundation, which oversees the property for the university, concedes that its "educational use" is marginal, at most.

"It's kind of been lying fallow," said Lawrence Eisenberg, director of the Frederic Burk Foundation.

Occasionally, the Sonora property has been assessed by SF State professors or used by student campers, but the land has never been used actively, according to Eisenberg.

"We considered using the area as a field campus in the past," he said, "but the mine was never contemplated as being workable."

The regulations do not specify how often the university must use the land to qualify for a tax exemption.

"The school (SF State) submits a yearly claim that the land is used primarily for geological studies," said Rachel Vayovich, a tax assessor in Sonora.

According to Vayovich, the property would have to be used for that purpose to remain tax exempt.

"Outside of watching the property all the time we have no way of telling if the land is used," she said.

Eisenberg said the mine has been visited by campus geologists from "time to time" but that "it may go for a couple of years without anyone having an interest in it."

He has visited the mine four or five times and said he thought the mine had been visited "more than 20 times in the past 10 years and maybe more than 30 times." But no intensive geological studies have been conducted to his knowledge.

The Foundation has kept the property, anticipating increased property values.

"It was clear that in 1977, there was land development in the area," said Eisenberg.

Because of this, the Foundation's board of directors voted to sell the land when its value increased and use the cash to finance university projects.

Because the area is not suitable for a field campus since it is rocky and inaccessible, said Eisenberg, "holding the land seemed our best alternative because it wasn't costing us anything."

If the land is sold, the money would probably go into the Carla Road Music Scholarship, established with the funds from Road's estate.

Her will provided the campus with \$20,000 cash, four pieces of property in Santa Clara and personal property,

—see GOLD, page 11

## Harris at draft rally

by Elisa Fisher

David Harris, 1963 Fresno High School 'Boy of the Year' and LaToona Federal Penitentiary ex-convict, was the keynote speaker at yesterday's anti-draft rally.

Harris, who spent three years in prison for resisting the draft, spoke to a crowd of 150 outside of the student union.

"I can't understand how anyone can justify sending young men to another country to die for people who don't even want them there in the first place," Harris said to scattered applause.

"I don't think anyone should stand here and tell you what to do, but you've got to examine the facts and decide for yourself. Carter keeps telling us that we are weak because of military weakness, and that's not true."

"America is weak because our dollar is worth 69 cents. We are fat and we refuse to deal with our consumption. We should have rationed gas, because that is what this whole thing is all about. The world is gonna realize when America parks its El Dorado that we are serious about something," he said.

Harris discussed Carter's foreign policy and claimed that the president has no backing for his draft registration and Persian Gulf ideas.

"We have to realize that we are not going to be fighting for justice. We aren't going to be fighting for our constitutional rights or for democracy. We are fighting for oil and only oil."

Harris was the Democratic Party candidate for the House in the 12th district in 1976. "I believe in serving the country. All of us have the obligation to serve, subject to the Constitution. But service stops where free will is stopped. At that point, service becomes servitude. If Carter wants us to serve, let him serve first."

"It is very frightening because when we are faced with a choice of reducing our consumption or fighting in a war,

—see HARRIS, page 11

## Sperm bank reactions mixed

Campus reaction to recent reports that former Nobel prize-winners are contributing to an exclusive sperm bank for people with 'highly valued traits' has ranged from amusement to disgust.

About a dozen Nobel winners, including Stanford's William Shockley, have contributed to the elitist San Diego bank and thus far three women, whose husbands are impotent, have been impregnated with the 'highly selected' sperm.

The experiment, initially proposed 25 years ago, has been steeped in controversy because of its theory that intelligence is consistently determined by heredity.

Louis Murdock, SF State director of Student Activities, said, "I think Shockley has lost focus of his professional training and has delusions of superiority created by anxiety."

Murdock himself would not contribute to such an effort because "no one has shown me the benefits."

Larry Foster, acting dean of the graduate division, fidgeted and looked to the floor as he said, "It's not inappropriate to have sperm banks because of infertility. But it's a personal choice."

Although he does not disapprove of sperm banks he doesn't believe in an elite race.

"But then I don't believe in an elite anything. I'm very adverse to creating a master race."

Robert House, acting associate provost for student services, agreed with Foster and doesn't like "the implication of a master race" or "the process they are using. I would like to see more humanity in the whole operation."

Contributing, he said, "isn't my cup of tea." Rouben Akka, assistant medical director of the

Health Center, asked if *Phoenix* informal survey was a joke and before he hung up he said, "I'm in favor of all types of banks — sperm banks, money banks. . . ."

Tony Brithon, an administrative assistant in Counseling Services, would not contribute to a sperm bank. "I see no reason to contribute anything to the world of tomorrow."

Dorsey Davy, assistant to House, said, "No, I don't think they should have a sperm bank limited to Nobel prizewinners. If society wants a sperm bank, that's fine. I have no objection to sperm banks in general."

History and philosophy major David Underhill likes the idea, and said he would contribute if he were a Nobel prizewinner.

Although Shockley has contributed, reaction from other Nobel winners has also been mixed, as it was on campus.

Linus Pauling, two-time winner, prefers "the old-fashioned way."

Sir Martin Pyle, 1974 physics winner, said it is "absolutely and basically wrong."

But so far about a dozen families have applied to the bank, and the S.F. *Examiner's* Robert Graham, who operates the sperm bank, said he has them fill out questionnaires detailing health and family history. Then he picks the "cream of the crop."

One hopeful mother wrote: "I'm tentatively going to elect Number 13 because he is the youngest of the donors and has the highest IQ."

Only one campus professor, who wished to remain anonymous, had a humorous approach to contributing to the Repository for Germinal Choice: "I'm overdrawn," he said.



# THIS WEEK

Thursday, March 13, 1980

## today, 3/13

Dr. Sylvia Earle, a world renowned marine scientist who has participated in many undersea habitat and diving programs, lectures on "Deep Water Plants and their Strategies for Survival" at 5 p.m. in Sci 101. Dr. Earle, of the California Academy of Sciences, has written articles for National Geographic and is chief scientist of the RV Eagle. Her lecture is sponsored by the Sigma Xi Club and the Marine Biology Student Association.

"The Revolution Betrayed: The Stalinist Degeneration of the Russian Revolution," a class dealing with the nature of Soviet society, will be held from 3 to 5 p.m. in SU B112-113. The class is sponsored by the Spartacus Youth League.

Dr. William D. Hermann, chief of economics of Standard Oil of California, speaks on "Multi-National Business and the Consumer" from 4 to 6 p.m. at the Parkside Center, 2550 25th Avenue (at Vicente). His talk is part of the continuing seminars on the "Economic Issues of the '80s" sponsored by SF State's Center for Economic Education and the San Francisco Unified School District's Curriculum Department.

The Student Activities office will hold a workshop, "Brainstorming to Solve Problems," at 12:30 p.m. in SU B112-113.

## friday, 3/14

NEXA's two-day symposium, "Einstein's Century," culminating the 100th birthday celebration of the great scientist, begins with a mini-course from 9 to 11:30 a.m. in the Barbary Coast. This non-mathematical primer will introduce Einstein's scientific theories of space and time, the meaning of  $E = mc^2$  and other topics to those attending the symposium. Andrew Fraknoi, executive officer of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, and Alan Friedman, director of astronomy and physics

education at the Lawrence Hall of Science, will present the lecture.

The planetarium show, "Einstein's Universe," will be presented at noon and 5:15 p.m. in PS 422.

Speakers at the free symposium include: Pulitzer Prize winning psychoanalyst Erik Erikson talking about "The Victorious Child - Reflections on the Child in Einstein," Robert Cohen, professor of physics and philosophy at Boston University, on "Einstein and the Philosophers," C.W.F. Everitt, of Stanford University, on "Einstein Before the Myth," Fraknoi and Friedman on "Einstein and Culture: Highbrow to Low," Joel Friedman, philosophy teacher at UC Davis, on "Einstein's Metaphysics and Theory of Knowledge," Judith Goldstein on "Albert Einstein in California," Banesh Hoffmann, who knew Einstein, on "Albert Einstein: The Art of his Science," Gerald Holton, professor of history of science at Harvard University and author of the highly acclaimed book "Thematic Origins of Scientific Thought: Kepler to Einstein," on "Einstein's Search for a Unified World Picture," SF State's Daniel Posin on "Remembering Einstein" and Ernst Straus of UCLA, on "Working with Einstein."

Additionally, Steve Polinsky will star in the one-act play "Albert Einstein, The Man Behind the Genius," and David Schneider and Karen Rosenak will present an all-Mozart program, Mozart being a favorite of Einstein's.

These events will be held in McKenna Theater from 1:30 to 5:30 today and from 9 to 5 tomorrow.

A wine tasting reception concludes the symposium in the Barbary Coast. For more information contact Charles Shapiro, professor of physics, at 469-1659, or Melanie Sperling, NEXA public events coordinator, at 469-1301.

San Francisco Hillel conducts a Shabbat service at 5 p.m. followed by a potluck dinner at the Ecumenical House, 190 Denslowe Dr. In addition, a service and Oneg

Shabbat will be held at 6:30 p.m. at the Jewish Home for the Aged. For further information contact the Hillel office at 333-4922.

## saturday, 3/15

The Sailing club sponsors a "Free Sail in the Sun Day" from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Lake Merced. Participants must know how to swim. Call John Reynolds at 665-2830 for more information.

Continuing Education presents a two-day class touring old forts of the Bay Area. Call 469-1373 for information on registration.

## monday, 3/17

The Student Learning Center is holding grammar workshops today, tomorrow and Wednesday in Lib 433 and 434. Today's workshop is from 10 to 11 a.m., Tuesday's from 4 to 5 p.m. and Wednesday's extensive class from 10 a.m. to noon. Writing workshops are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 10 a.m. to noon. Interested students should contact John Sylvan, 469-1229, or the Student Learning Center.

Dr. Gilbert Robinson is the English Club's guest speaker at its 3 p.m. meeting in HLL 302. His topic is "The Center for Institutional Change and Social Services and How They Relate to English Majors."

## tuesday, 3/18

Students returning to college after postponing their educations are invited to the first in a series of brown-bag lunches. The lunch, to be held today at noon in SU B116-117, is sponsored by the SF State Re-entry Advisory and Referral Program. The program seeks to provide support and information to re-entry students.

Larry S. Moses, director of the San Francisco B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation and SF State history teacher, is the featured speaker in "The Last Lecture Series" at noon at the Ecumenical House. "The Last Lecture Series" invites faculty members to present what they would want to be their last lecture.

A class in grant writing will be held from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Fisherman's Wharf Travel Lodge, sponsored by Continuing Education. Call 469-1353 to register.

Rudy Benton, author of a new state guide "Physical Education for Children in California Public Schools" will speak on "The Heartbreak of Drop the Hankie" from 7 to 10 p.m. in Gym 217, sponsored by the student CAHPER unit.

## wednesday, 3/19

The Jewish Student Union will hold a Soviet Jewry Awareness Day rally at the Student Union plaza and in the Barbary Coast at noon. State Senator Milton Marks will speak on U.S.-Soviet relations. Following this, a film about imprisoned Soviet dissident Ida Nudel will be shown.

The Crumney Coffeehouse presents an open-mike evening from 6 to 9:30 at the Ecumenical House.

Bay Area filmmakers Ann Hershey and Susan Wengraf present their documentaries on photographer Imogen Cunningham and songwriter Malvina Reynolds at 8 p.m. at the Women's Building (Dovre Hall), 3543 28th St. Hershey's "Never Give Up: Imogen Cunningham," and Wengraf's "Love It Like a Fool: Malvina Reynolds," have won major awards at film festivals around the world. Admission is \$3.50. The filmmakers will discuss the special problems of making film portraits about women artists after the showings. Call 843-3214 for further information.

## Volunteers will help prepare tax returns

by Gaye Mitcham

If you are bogged by numbers, confused by long and short tax forms and frightened by the fast-approaching April 15th deadline, there is help from VITA.

Sponsored by the Legal Referral Center, the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program is available to all SF State students, faculty and staff.

The 20 to 25 member staff of the three-year-old program has been trained by the Internal Revenue Service to help prepare both state and federal income tax returns.

"All of the VITA workers have to demonstrate their tax proficiency before they can begin helping anyone," said volunteer Tom Thrasher. "They

have a total of 24 hours of comprehensive training."

Most students don't receive special tax breaks beyond a renters' credit and child-care deductions. Students can deduct book and tuition expenses only if employed and their education is sponsored by their employer for career advancement purposes.

Volunteer Steve Goby said, "Our workers are mostly accounting and business majors and generally donate up to four hours per week. We have 35 to 40 people come in every week looking for help and our services are free of charge."

The Center also offers assistance with eviction problems, filling out divorce papers and filing a claim in small claims court.

## Two-day Einstein forum

SF State will host a two-day, free, public symposium titled "Einstein's Century." Friday, March 14 and Saturday, March 15 in McKenna Theater.

Sponsored by NEXA, SF State's science/humanities convergence program, the symposium is geared to the general public and will feature a variety of events including:

One of the Symposium's organizers, Charles Shapiro, said the program is for a lay audience and consists of "top notch presentations on subjects ranging from Einstein the child to Einstein's creative science to Einstein and popular culture." Shapiro said the events will be at a level that a general audience can understand and appreciate.

## California Report

### USF employee vanishes

The parents of a University of San Francisco employee have offered a \$5,000 reward for information leading to the recovery of their daughter who has been missing for nearly a month.

Denise Dorfman, an administrative assistant in the Department of University Relations at USF, mysteriously disappeared from her Richmond District home during the weekend of Feb. 9-10.

Reward flyers have been posted on the SF State campus, complete with a picture of the missing woman and a guarantee of confidentiality for informants.

Police have tentatively labeled the case as a kidnapping, because Dorfman left her apartment carrying only a small change purse, leaving her apartment lights on and carrying no identification. She was apparently on her way to a nearby store.

The missing woman, who also attended night classes at USF, is described as 5 feet 2 inches tall, 110 pounds and slender, with long, dark-brown hair, hazel eyes and large blue-framed glasses.

Anyone with information about this case is asked to call the USF Department of Public Safety at 495-3907.

### Slide threat at Humboldt

Arcata - The threat of a major mudslide has forced the temporary relocation of 60 dormitory residents at Humboldt State University.

Geological consultants Harding-Lawson Associates met with HSU President Alistair McCrone on Feb. 22, and it was decided the possibility of the collapse of the hill above Cypress Hall was serious enough to warrant the immediate relocation of the residents in the Cypress Hall East building.

The 60 relocated students were placed in the living rooms and kitchen areas of other Cypress Hall suites. Some of them are still without places to sleep and all of them have only "necessary belongings" with them.

The now-empty residence hall is being patrolled by campus police to protect the property left behind by the 60 students. Many of them are members of a dorm group called Eco-Outdoor, and they are now sporting T-shirts that read "Eco-Outdoor Refugees."

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## Declining enrollment cited

## Older, part-time students anticipated

by Monica Cadena

Gearing programs and schedules toward the demands of an older student body may be a necessary task for SF State and the CSUC system soon as the number of traditional college-aged students declines.

According to Marge Dickinson, an analyst with the California Post Secondary Education Commission, the number of 18- to 24-year-olds is expected to peak in 1982 after which there will be a 15 percent drop during the next decade.

This shift to an older, part-time student population will cause a "major change in the nature of the educational process," said Dickinson. Professors will have to adjust to teaching older people who have worked, who are not just out of high school and who basically have a different perspective on life.

The percentage of undergraduate students over 25 years old has increased 9 percent from fall 1970 to fall 1978. And the ratio of full-time students to part-time students has decreased from 2.3 to 1 to 1.5 to 1 in the same period, according to Anthony Moye, dean of educational programs and resources for CSUC. It is evident that in the CSUC system the average student age has increased while the average unit load has decreased.

To adapt to this change in the student body, Moye says campuses will need "to make educational opportunities more available to people," such as adapting class schedules to students maintaining full-time jobs and offering more vocational and practical courses.

Provost Lawrence Ianni said that although the number of 18- to 24-year-

olds is declining, SF State is still getting a large number of college freshmen. High school seniors are coming directly to CSUC campuses rather than spending two years at community colleges. But as more "over 24" students enter SF State, Ianni said, the campus will need to identify "whether the clientele wants

the same programs" that SF State is currently offering. If not, courses will have to be changed to more job-oriented subjects.

Ianni also said more late afternoon, evening and perhaps even weekend courses will have to be offered to accommodate people who maintain full-time jobs.

Julian Randolph, chairman of the Academic Senate, said the campus is "discovering and developing ways to retain people that are already at SF State" by improving advising and developing programs to respond to students' demands.

The smaller number of 18- to 24-year-olds enrolling will contain a greater proportion of minorities, said Dickinson, which would increase minority enrollment. But enrollment of this age group could decline even further because these same people might not be able to afford college.

"The system won't be serving those students," Dickinson said. And we could end up with an "elitist perception of education."

Proposition 9, the income tax cutting initiative, would further multiply the problems resulting from declining enrollments. It would contradict a "major attribute of California education" by denying easy access to a quality education with a low cost.

Courses will have  
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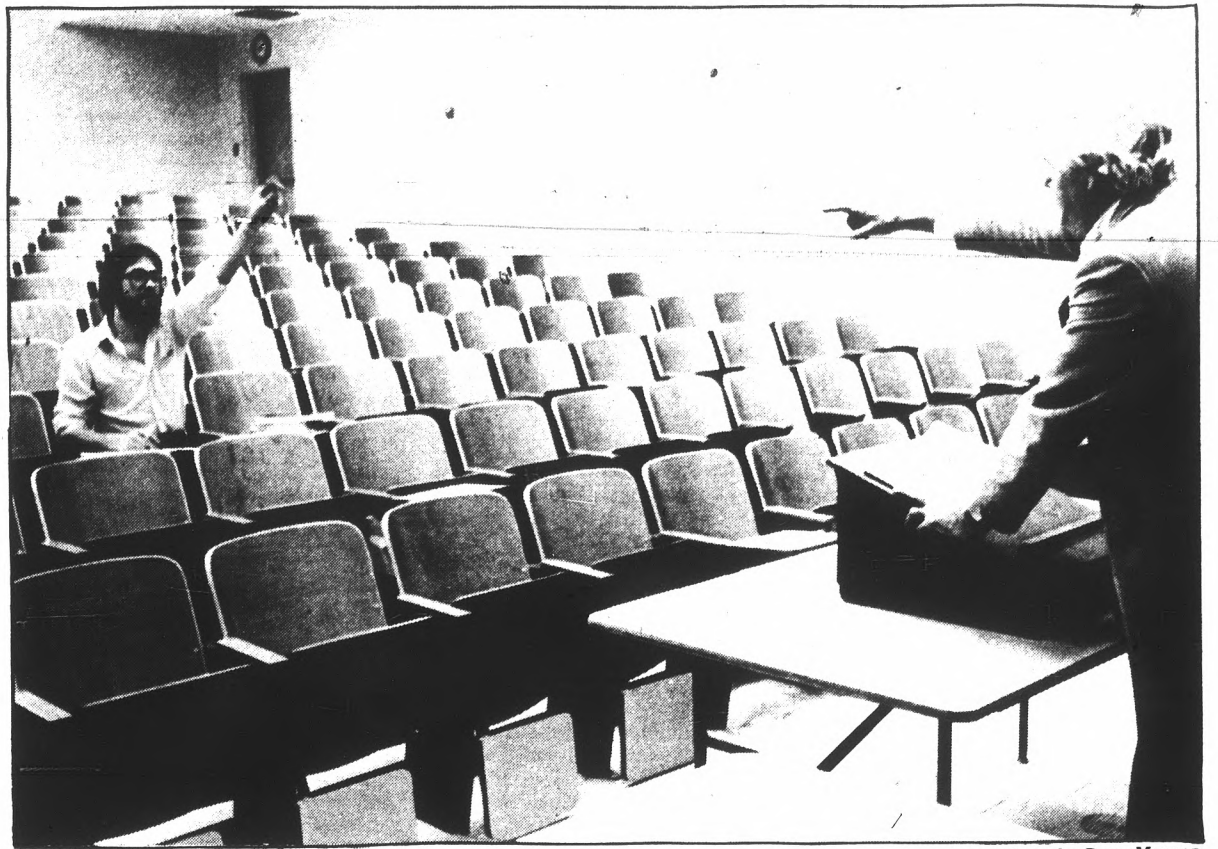


Photo by Doug Menuez

## Solitude seekers facing peril in the parks

by Therese Iknoian

On Saturday, March 8, a Marin County woman was stabbed to death on Mount Tamalpais. She was hiking alone on a secluded trail. Less than a few hundred yards from Saturday's murder, another lone woman was attacked Sunday, but she fought and escaped.

"Marvelous Marin is not immune to any type of crime," said Jack Cooper, head of Marin County's Crime Prevention Unit. Apparently, neither are the other Bay Area communities.

Between December 1979 and February 1980, 14 attempted rapes occurred in Golden Gate Park, up 250 percent from last year. But according to San Francisco Police Department

statistics, June to September is considered the peak period for attacks.

"The rate is continuing to rise," said Henry Friedlander, SFPD public relations officer.

Bay Area police departments are trying to prevent similar incidents. In an effort to make people more aware, they are, for example, releasing televised public service announcements.

The statistics show that 95 attempted rapes were reported in the park between December 1977 and December 1979. Of the 14 in the last two months, 11 were in the panhandle, considered the most dangerous part of the park. All the victims were alone.

"It's restricting. I know how neat it is

to go out by yourself," said Cooper, "but find a partner and stay within sight and sound of other people."

Women should use the "buddy system," and not go out at night or not go out alone, said Friedlander.

In addition to their planned televised announcements, the community alert program in San Francisco will distribute information to the media, increase patrols in trouble areas, use mounted police and Hondas to patrol paths in Golden Gate Park and alert employees to react to all screams, he said.

Sue Bischoff, 22, an SF State liberal arts student, lives near Golden Gate Park and takes a walk there every day at a time that is "convenient to me," usually in the evening. She said she isn't scared and won't change her habits, although she wouldn't go after dark or to secluded areas.

SFPD statistics show, however, that the most active time for rapes and assaults in the park is not late night, but

between noon and 8 p.m., with two-thirds occurring between 6 and 8 p.m. The most active day is Monday.

"There is no pattern," said Friedlander. "It happens in the summer as well as in the fall, because women are out there alone. Women should be aware in order not to become a victim."

Women should stop someone they see every day, he said, and meet to hike or jog together.

Cooper, in Marin County, also recommends that women stay out of dark spots, away from hedges and outside the curbline so "no one can jump out at you, grab you and pull you in."

Cindy Amaral, 30, who lives and jogs by the panhandle, said, "I don't want to give up my freedom. A little scared? I'm a lot scared, real apprehensive. (But) I hate to slow someone else up. I know it sounds foolish, but I can get killed driving a car. That doesn't stop me from driving."

Of the 95 reported attacks in the study, 55 of the victims were walking or

sitting and 15 were jogging.

Friedlander said they plan to "crack down" on rapists with the help of the mayor and the district attorney. For example, five mounted police have been added, making a total of 13. However, the mounted police work from 10 to 6, while the most active time is from 6 to 8 p.m. As the evenings stay lighter longer, the hours will become noon to 8, he said.

Police on Hondas have also been added to patrol the trails and paths.

Golden Gate Park's bandstand area will also be getting new exterior lighting for general safety, said John Nihill, Recreation and Parks Department public relations director.

In addition, the police department will soon be releasing the community awareness announcements on television in which Mayor Dianne Feinstein will discuss rape and attack incidents and what should be done.

"We're not trying to scare people off, just advise them to come in groups or

pairs," said Nihill.

"The police department is trying to attack the problem," he said. "That's certainly a plus. With the lighting, that is a plus. The police are beefing up in troubled areas, that's a plus."

In Marin County, although calls for the prevention unit's service increased 15 percent between 1978 and 1979, rapes and assaults were down 16 percent from 1978, said Cooper. He said people thought they were immune and when it became apparent they weren't, they "got off their duffs and started calling us."

"We know better now what is going on and can respond to that," said Cooper.

Marin County didn't lose any manpower from Proposition 13, where San Francisco did, but Cooper said he believes even a doubled force wouldn't drastically cut down on crime.

"Be aware. Nobody is immune," he said.

## Second Front meets an angry customer

by Larry Kemp

An SF State student, after being refused a refund on books at the Second Front Bookstore last Monday, allegedly began knocking books and magazines from the shelves and had to be restrained by police.

Carol McGruder was taken to the Ingleside District Station for questioning, was cited for malicious mischief and then released, said James Connors, a sergeant with the San Francisco Police Department.

Mike Witter, owner of Second Front Bookstore, said, "Apparently she had a minor argument with the store staff about a refund earlier in the afternoon."

"She wasn't satisfied," he said. "She arrived back here at about 5

(p.m.) and said if she didn't have her way, she would take it out on the bookstore."

"She wanted a refund, but we have our policies. We've spent \$1000 in ads in the *Phoenix* which included our refund policies," Witter said.

McGruder could not be contacted for comment.

"The whole thing was very unfortunate," Witter said. "She bent up some book covers. We're open for business as usual."

Witter said since McGruder was female and his staff was male, nobody tried to restrain her. They waited for the police to arrive.

"When you are dealing with a woman, there are a lot of issues involved so nobody touched her and just let her do her thing," he said.

## Reptiles wriggle at St. Patrick's Day race

by Liz Everett

One of the best-known legends about St. Patrick is that he charmed the snakes of Ireland down to the seashore so that they were drowned. This Saturday the snakes will be charmed again, only this time across a finish line.

The third annual St. Patrick's Day Snake Race will be held this Saturday at the California Academy of Sciences' Steinhart Aquarium in Golden Gate Park. Registration time is from 11:30 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. The event is free and open to the public, and for those who would like to participate but don't have a reptile to race, a "loaner"

snake will be provided.

"We usually get quite a lot of people who will use our snakes," said Deidre Kernan, public information assistant for the Steinhart Aquarium. "The reptiles that we will use will most likely be the California gopher snake," she said.

The track is about 18 feet in length, is table height, and has four lanes separated by glass. Kernan said that the event usually lasts from an hour and a half to two hours, racing four snakes at a time. The length of a race depends on the snakes. Kernan said that sometimes "it's like watching grass grow. It can take a long time."

The winning snake is defined as the snake "whose head crosses the finish line first. If he goes over sideways, it does not count," Kernan said. The winner of each heat will be a finalist in the last race of the day which determines the winners of the Steinhart Aquarium Snake Race prizes.

The first prize is a "behind the scenes" tour of the Steinhart Aquarium for the "jockey," his or her family, or friends. Second and third prizes are "surprise" gifts from the Steinhart Aquarium. Two tickets to Laserium will also be awarded to the owner of the snake with the best name.

The people at Steinhart are not the only enthusiasts of snake racing in San

Francisco. On St. Patrick's Day (Monday, March 17), radio station KABL is holding their 13th annual St. Patrick's Day Snake Races at 12 noon at the Crown-Zellerbach plaza at Bush and Sansome streets.

This event, which attracts around 5,000 spectators, is open to the first 80 entries. The \$10 registration fee goes to charity and non-profit organizations, and, like the Steinhart, snakes will be provided if necessary. The winner will receive \$1,000 in cash and \$1,000 in KABL air time. The winner will also receive the "Golden Fang Trophy," which is a six-foot wooden snake.

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**SPECIAL EVENT**

On Thursday, March 20, the **Student World Trade Association** will sponsor a speaker-dinner meeting focusing on the **"Future of Trade in the Pacific Basin"**. Representatives from **Japan, Australia, the Republic of China, and the United States** will present their viewpoints on economic issues that will determine the role of their countries in Pacific Basin Trade.

The meeting will be held at the **Sheraton-Palace's Concert Room**.  
Date: March 20, 1980  
Time: 5:30 pm—cocktails, 6:30—dinner  
Price: \$12.00 per person, \$6.00 per S.W.T.A. member.  
The reservation deadline is March 17, 1980.

\*For reservations and further information, contact:  
Cathy Clausen 761-2078  
Thomas Rose 387-1082  
Choloe Soroquere 776-8461



# Buying a bargain identity

by Wendy Cohen

The ad looked too good to be true. For just \$13 you could have a state I.D., which looked remarkably like a driver's license, sent to you in less than three days.

The offer, from the I.D. Bureau in Berkeley, appeared in Ampersand, a nationwide monthly insert carried in college newspapers including Phoenix.

I.D. Bureau, also known as Allen Photo, is a two-room store on University Avenue a few blocks from the UC Berkeley campus.

Karl Corbett, owner of I.D. Bureau said that people have tried to obtain the cards using phony names or birthdates. "Ninety percent of the time you can tell by the way a person fills it out. If they're trying to use a fake name, they sign the wrong name. They do it all the time, almost always. If we're suspicious, we ask them to enclose a birth certificate," he said.

This was not so in the case of two Santa Cruz teenagers who had been reported missing in early February.

According to Inspector Brad Nicholson of the San Francisco Police Department, "a witness who phoned in said that two young girls, matching the description of the two missing girls he saw on TV, were seen with two pimp types at the I.D. Bureau."

Nicholson went to Berkeley and checked Corbett's records. An I.D. card had been issued for one of the girls, listing an incorrect name, age and address.

Two weeks ago the girls were found in Las Vegas and returned to their families.

But Corbett did not remember the two girls.

"No, I don't think it was our place. I think it was a passport shop up the street," he said before amending his statement. "Well, yeah, I think they came in here, but that is the first time that has ever happened."

"They wouldn't have found the girls without our help," he added.

The 22-year-old businessman said he hadn't considered that students might view the Ampersand ad as an enticement to get a phony I.D.

"No, no. You have to certify under penalty of perjury that the information you give is true," he said. "We advertised to reach young people who need local identification. It's strange, people don't like to go to school where they live."

What was not visible in the Ampersand ad are the words "NOT A GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT" printed in large type across the bottom of the card. This statement is required by a recently enacted state law, Section 22430 of the Business and Professions Code.

The law went into effect Jan. 1, 1980. It also requires the manufacturer to print his name on the document.

"We supported the law because we don't want our cards used illegally," insisted Corbett.

Officer Paul Mulligan of the Berkeley Police Vice Squad confirmed that the I.D. Bureau had recently been investigated and is in compliance with the new law.

"I have arrested many prostitutes with phony names on cards from them (I.D. Bureau) previously," he added.

An SF State student, who asked not to be identified, received one of the cards with the required disclaimer across the bottom. The card was oversized and wouldn't fit in the card section of his wallet unless he folded the bottom or clipped it off. With a slight alteration, it was just as advertised.

A California driver's license or a California identification card (issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles) can be used for check cashing, establishing credit accounts, obtaining a Social Security card or as identification for getting a passport.

But the state-issued identification takes several weeks to arrive; a long time compared to the I.D. Bureau's speedy delivery.

Esquire Photographers in San Francisco is even faster. For \$8, Esquire will print an identification card in 20 minutes. The Esquire card is black with white printing and includes name, address, age, Social Security number, thumb print and a photograph.

Ken Codden, one of the owners of Esquire, said he thought it was a law in San Francisco that you must have some form of picture I.D.

Mike Seybolt, public affairs officer for the SFPD, said he knew of no such law.

"While it is a general item of information that forged and altered licenses are around and used, it is not any type of major problem in San Francisco," he said.

However, falsified documents are a problem for the Social Security Administration.

"The biggest problem we have is the

sale of phony cards," said a supervisor for the Social Security "Program Integrity" Division.

"We have quite a few open investigations," she said. "One of the problems when somebody does an article is that people get documents just to see if it can be done. There are enough people doing it as a means of living — we don't need any more who just want to try it."

People use falsified documents to establish new identities, and according to Hal Lipset, a private investigator in San Francisco, "in the right circles it's fairly easy to get these documents."

The San Francisco District Attorney's office declined to comment on the use of falsified documents or the investigation of such cases.

There are notices posted throughout the I.D. Bureau warning customers not to try to use the identification cards to cash checks and that information they furnish is subject to inspection by law enforcement officers.

According to Corbett, 80 percent of his business is making company identification badges. His clients include the Berkeley Unified School District and the City of San Pablo.

The personal card business can be a "real hassle," he said. "We might just get out of it, we are building up our other business."

But the Ampersand ad was the first one the I.D. Bureau had ever tried and response has been very good. Corbett is planning to run another in the next edition.

"They tell me you have to stay with it for awhile so people will know you are legitimate," he explained.



False identification isn't hard to obtain.

Photo by Jerry Gardner

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Male will share modern townhouse with female L.T.A. P.O. Box 143, Tiburon,

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Wanted: Ride to Berkeley, Weds. 10 p.m. will pay. Near Albany Village, Edith 524-8637.

The California Marijuana Initiative needs you! Take the time and sign the petition. Let's change the state laws today. 751-5474/563-5858.

Bilbo Baggins says study history of children's literature, April 12 and April 19. Earn 1 unit. Call—Cont. Ed. 469-1373.

Do you need someone to bring your car or truck up from LA? I'll do it on 3-30-80, call Beth at 567-3563.

ATTENTION: Students interested in Elementary Teaching Credential Program Fall 1980, should attend Information meetings NOW. See schedule opposite Educ. Rm. 130.

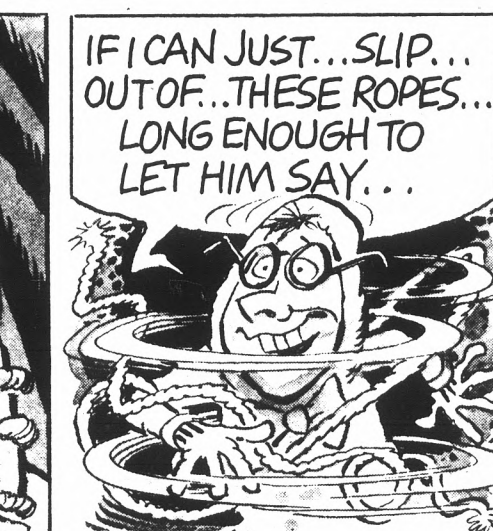
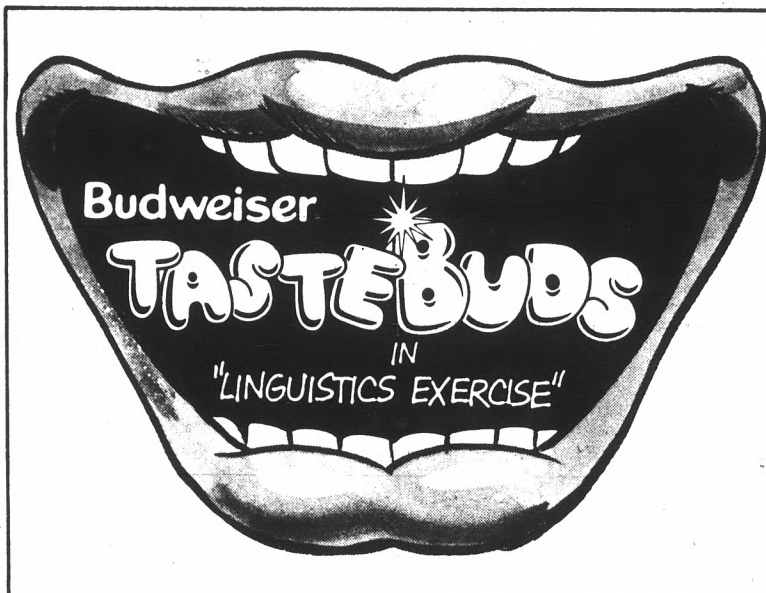
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Looking for a career? Then join our friendly, informal support group. Share employment leads, referrals, experiences and enthusiasm. Call Dean 285-3250 M-F 9:30-11:00 a.m.







Rick Stark

## Part-time pain

Slightly more than one-third of the SF State faculty are labeled as part-time instructors. That one-third work with no guarantee of being rehired, with no health benefits or paid vacations and with no right to expect salary increases or promotions. Unlike their full-time counterparts, they do not receive the consideration the position of university instructor usually merits.

The university has found a gold mine in its part-timers and is milking them for all they are worth. The budget is spared thousands of dollars, since even the maximum salary a part-timer can earn is still more than \$200 less than the minimum a full-timer can earn. Competition for full-time and tenured positions is also minimized because the administration has a tendency to look past the part-timers for possible candidates.

Part-timers can't even get California health insurance; it is only offered to teachers who will be employed for nine or more months at a time.

The position of part-time instructor is a particularly uncomfortable one to be in. Besides the denial of basic benefits, part-timers' salaries usually have to be augmented by still another job in order to make a livelihood. These instructors are not privy to certain compensations because of the stigma of the title. The words "part time" connote a temporary situation; those hired under such terms are hired for one semester at a time. Personnel hires part-time instructors each semester without any obligation to consider past performance; the termination at the end of the semester comes without any promise of being rehired for another term.

The tenuous quality of this employment procedure catches the part-timer in between a rock and the proverbial hard place. Teachers have to accrue five full years of employment (the equivalent of 10 years for part-timers) to retire. If the university can offer only one or two classes to a lecturer, he or she must choose between accepting a meager income from those courses, or foregoing teaching and risking their accumulation of retirement benefits. Disappearing for a semester could greatly affect their chances of being rehired another semester.

"Part time" assigns a lowly status to 320 employees, one fathom below that of the 780 full-time instructors, one that does not include a modicum of distinction.

The temporary faculty, regardless of its status, can carry a work load far greater than that of the full-timers. Just like the full-timers, they are required to keep office hours, regardless of whether they have an office. They are more likely to be hired for undergraduate, lower-division courses, that can have enrollments of 50 to 100 students, as opposed to say 10 to 25 in upper division or graduate courses. That guarantees countless more hours work outside the classroom spent on tests and papers.

Warren Rasmussen, acting associate provost for faculty affairs, referred to the part-timers' dilemma as a "semantic jungle." It would be more aptly termed a semantic booby trap.

Rasmussen has also stated that part-timers have no right to pay raises. No allocations have been made in the budget for such raises because these instructors are temporary.

The administration has fallen back on the convenience of a literal interpretation of the rules. It is to their advantage to obey them, to the letter in mock blindness, rather than recognize the injustice being done to people who are trying to earn a living.

The United Professors of California is suggesting the possibility of sexual and racial discrimination against the part-time instructors. For example, women comprise 19 percent of the CSUC tenured faculty while they comprise 35 percent of the part-timers. These allegations, if true, further prove the convenience of doing no more than just reading what it says on the paper.

The UPC's three salary proposals, which they will present to the CSUC, request that those part-time instructors who have been reduced in salary be returned to their original income, that those who have taught 24 units and have maintained a good record be granted appropriate increases and that those who have taught 36 units since their last step increase be considered for promotion.

The requests are more than reasonable; they ask to elevate the position of part-time instructor to a level of respect that shouldn't have to be asked for. Those teachers are victims of a word game that has excluded them from job essentials other employees have come to take for granted.

Chris Donnelly

## The vice of virtue

Loyalty — is it a virtue or a vice? Virtue and vice are good comfortable words representing more or less absolute concepts. A vice is a characteristic or action which is detrimental to the individual, or society, or (as is the case with most worthwhile vices) both. Virtue is just the opposite.

When classifying specific practices into the realms of vice or virtue, the world of absolutes falls by the wayside. Virtuous pre-Christian Polynesian hosts offered their wives and daughters to visitors as bed partners — a practice Christian missionaries viewed as a sure path to perdition. Likewise, the New Guinean headhunter's habit of snacking on the brains of his victim is, I believe, prohibited by law in California.

Because prevailing social mores, as opposed to universal morals, dictate the application of the concepts virtue and vice, individual cases can be examined from a standpoint of practical value to society. If a specific virtue — loyalty, for instance — is found lacking, then a change is in order.

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English language defines "loyal" as: "(adj.) 1. Steadfast in allegiance to one's homeland or government. 2. Faithful to a person, ideal, etc." Among Boy Scouts, loyalty (the noun) ranks second as a virtue only to trustworthiness.

How does loyalty benefit the

individual? One might reply that loyalty is often rewarded. If loyalty is practiced in expectation of reward, the true loyalty is directed inward for personal gain, a concept better described by the word selfishness. This rational loyalty is quite Machiavellian, and quite sensible. It does not, however, fit the definition of the word.

I am loyal to a certain auto machinist, who turns out more careful work at lower prices than he would for a stranger. I, in turn, bring him all my business and refer others to him. We have, in short, an implied contract of mutual benefit. If one side or the other breaks the agreement, the contract would be terminated — hardly a sign of "steadfast allegiance." If he began overcharging me, and I stuck with him out of habit, I would be encouraging theft and getting screwed in the process. Loyalty can be a bad habit.

Loyalty among equals can raise other problems. A typical barroom brawl is ignited by bad feelings between two parties. When they come to blows, loyal friends on both sides jump in and begin slugging people with whom they have no particular quarrel. The results can be catastrophic. This is also how world wars start.

Loyalty is commonly found in relationships where there is a clear imbalance of power between the loyal one and the object of loyalty. In this unhappy

situation the fortunes of the loyal subordinate are attached to those of the superior. In effect, the vassal is relinquishing control of his or her destiny to the overlord. This is fine as long as the object's star is on the rise; it is sheer stupidity when the reverse is true. The Bolsheviks killed the Czar whom they perceived as their number-one enemy. They also slaughtered his servants, not for their crimes, but for their loyalty. Loyalty can be fatal.

Rosemary Woods' loyalty to Richard Nixon provides another example of foolish one-sided loyalty. Who can forget her absurd performance on national television when she demonstrated how an 18½ minute portion of a vital tape might have been erased? In order to maintain her loyalty to Nixon, she was forced to lie unpersuasively and, in general, look like an immoral ass. Had she turned her back on her boss and refused to carry out the charade, she could have become a nationally recognized pillar of honesty and perhaps even a best-selling author. Loyalty can turn a person into a national joke.

The problem of treating loyalty as a virtue extends far beyond the fact that loyalty is irrational, stupid and often detrimental. The word itself is widely misapplied in situations of practicality and selfishness, sometimes with disastrous results. Our current problems with Iran could be the foundation of a strong

case for the abolition of the word loyal and all its derivations, perhaps replacing it with the phrase "unselfish devotion."

When the Shah was admitted to this country — for medical treatment that was available elsewhere — politicians and editorial columnists invoked his loyalty to American interests as grounds for admission. The consequences of that admission continue to be quite messy.

Was the Shah being loyal to this country when he bilked us out of billions of dollars in military and industrial aid, bled his country's economy and became the richest autocrat and one of the wealthiest persons in the world? The question is at least debatable. It is certain that the use of the word loyal furthered the public's acceptance of a blunder which led to international humiliation. That the Shah is a selfish, practical, scheming politician who pushed his luck is far more believable than the idea that he is a well-meaning man whose loyalty to a foreign country contributed to his downfall. If the latter is true, his loyalty can be viewed as a tragic flaw.

A pox on loyalty, I say! Abolish the word for frequent and dangerous misuse (a la Joe McCarthy), and remove the concept of unselfish devotion from the realm of virtue to the kingdom of vice, where it belongs. We would all be better off.

## Letters to the editor

### In memory

Editor:

Hanan H. Meyer found his peace on Feb. 12, 1980, in San Francisco, at the age of 68.

Cruel "ism" of Germany in the '30s uprooted him from his native home and doomed him to death on the mere grounds of his being Jewish. Hanan, deprived of formal education in his teen years and persecuted for Jewishness, made his goal in life to pursue academic study and find peace between cruel reality and faith. Fleeing from Germany, he found refuge and "bread" by joining the crew of an oil-tanker. Whenever the boat anchored in a city, Hanan sought the libraries while most of the crew sought the bars. Hanan was a self-taught man; a researcher and writer.

When I first met Hanan, he was already in his late 50s, looking forward to his approaching retirement from clerical work at the local post office. The post World War II new German Government was sending him monthly restitution money to "make up" for, and to help him recover from, the afflictions that he suffered from the Nazis' regime. He was happily planning a new life, dedicated totally to intellectual endeavors, free of everyday monetary concerns and the chores of having to earn a living. He already was a well-read man, especially in philosophy, the social sciences, Judaism and history. I was asked to prepare him for admittance as a regular student at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. According to my judgment, since he already was engaged in research and writing, working toward an academic degree was not essential. But I also realized that for Hanan the degree was not a transitory prosaic goal; it was a life time dream. For many youngsters, attending school is considered as some kind of a "childhood disease"; some children do not want to go to school, but they have to, until they come of age. The very basic needs of everyday existence that are taken for granted and seem boring and unessential to our happiness, may become an ideal to those who are deprived of them. Peace

is the dream of a soldier in the battle trench. Hunger-stricken victims make bread their dream. A person lost in a dry, hot desert may have hallucinations of water. We lose our indifference to our condition of good health when accident or sickness strikes us.

So, understanding the value of an academic degree for Hanan, I agreed to prepare him to enter the university at the sunset of his life. We met once a week or twice a month. Hanan was adjusting painfully to assigned homework. The first stage required him to "plow" through the Hebrew texts, intensively looking up new words in the dictionaries and figuring out idioms. Then he dealt with literary critiques which were published in Israel in the daily newspapers. Since Hanan was sensitive to style, he was easily offended by what he judged to be misuse of words or poor sentences. He critically analyzed the articles, studied and accepted or rejected them on their intellectual merits. When dealing with an article, he treated it at a level of a peer and not merely as a language vocabulary builder.

His life dream to study at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem was about to be realized. He had been accepted, after a series of tests, as a regular student (number H5011940) for the academic year of 1975-76 as a candidate for a B.A. degree in the Faculty of Humanities, Departments of History of Jewish Thought and Bible. But, too late ... his deteriorating health failed him, forcing him to withdraw and return to San Francisco from Jerusalem.

The advisor for Overseas Students at the Hebrew University wrote from Jerusalem on March 3, 1976: "Judging from Mr. Meyer's evident capacity for learning and his sound adjustment to campus life in all other respects, it is my opinion that barring the above mentioned unforeseeable circumstance (deteriorating health), Mr. Meyer would have achieved his academic purpose."

He then registered and studied Hebrew in the Classics Department of (SF) State University in 1976.

I wish we could have granted him a degree, forgiving him for not submitting papers and tests on arbitrary

dates. It so happened that his Hebrew first name *hanan*, means "he forgave," "he granted," usually referring to a divine forgiveness. MAY HIS SOUL BE REMEMBERED WITH THE LIVING.

Rachel Roubin  
Instructor

### One offended male

Editor:

I am appalled that your executive staff allowed those disgusting, tasteless photographs of the male body to appear in your paper. I refer, of course, to the pictures accompanying an article on male strippers, which ran in your Feb. 28 issue.

Those pieces of "art" degrade the entire male sex. The items depict us as little more than sexual objects, prime targets for exploitation and other abuses.

How soon you forget. Need I remind you of the action taken by several women who, incensed by a poster

ad of two scantily clad females, formed an ad hoc task force which removed many of those objectionable pull-outs from your paper?

This incident of only a few months back resulted in several letters to the editor and "visits" by offended persons to your office.

I am surprised that your newspaper directors failed to realize that the publication of the stripper photos constitutes a similar affront to males. I understand there is a principle of "equal opportunity," which is supposed to underlie most decisions in your country. I gather that your editors are providing an equal opportunity for both sexes to be exploited.

I am presently the chair of COME (Committee to Oppose Male Exploitation), an ad hoc body. Unfortunately, I am the only member of this newly formed group. I am interested in arousing more interest in COME from similarly minded individuals.

Name Withheld

### PHOENIX

1600 Holloway Avenue  
San Francisco, California 94132  
(415) 469-2083 news  
469-2085 advertising

Phoenix is a laboratory newspaper published each Thursday during the school year by the Department of Journalism, San Francisco State University. Opinions of the Phoenix editorial board are expressed in the unsigned editorial.

Letters from Phoenix readers will be printed on the basis of available space and must be signed by the author.

Editorials do not necessarily reflect the policies and opinions of the Department of Journalism or the university administration.

Research for some of the articles appearing in the Phoenix is made possible by a grant from the Readers Digest Foundation.

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# Faculty unions vie for representation

by Joanne Lee

The two rival faculty organizations, the United Professors of California and the Congress of Faculty Associations, are gearing up for next month's hearings which will determine the makeup of collective bargaining units for the CSUC faculty.

Once the units are decided, elections will be held next fall to decide which organization will represent employees in contract negotiations.

UPC asked the Public Employment Relations Board, which will conduct the hearings, to designate a single bargaining unit representing all full-time faculty, librarians, counselors, student service personnel, evaluation technicians and health center professionals.

A later proposal by CFA asked to divide the faculty and academically related employees into two units — one for full-timers and the other for part-timers.

A third proposal by the CSUC Board of Trustees would separate full-time faculty into one unit and full-time and part-time academic administrators into another. CSUC's 7,000 part-time and full-time temporary faculty would be considered "casual employees," with no collective bargaining rights, according to Andrews.

In contrast, both UPC and CFA officials said their proposals are designed to guarantee bargaining rights

to both full-time and part-time employees.

"Combining full-time and part-time employees can increase the bargaining power of part-timers," said Mina Caulfield, UPC representative for SF State part-timers.

"Full-timers will have to act in concert with part-timers to support their positions and vice versa."

"In reality their positions are basically the same. The conditions part-timers work under now cause a decrease in the quality of education and in morale. Part-timers are a threat to full-timers because their workload is increased, since part-timers are paid only to teach, not to do committee work, advise or take part in decision-making activities. Full-timers have to do all this for them (part-timers) and for themselves."

"But the breaking up of units into pieces would mean that the interests of full-timers can be played off against those of part-timers."

This charge was denied by Robert Craig, campus chairman of the California State Employees Association, a CFA affiliate.

"It's our feeling that given the different working conditions for full-time and part-time employees, it wouldn't be fair to part-timers to be represented under the same kind of contract as full-timers."

"Part-time employees get the short

end of the stick anyway. A bargaining team of mainly full-time employees wouldn't represent part-time employees as well. In any bargaining situation it would be easy for them to knock off the demands of part-timers."

Grant Lynd, CFA unit services coordinator, said that since rehiring, appointment and placement on the salary schedule are issues that only affect part-timers, and an issue like tenure only affects full-timers, the different areas of interest would entitle part-timers to their own bargaining unit and a "more effective voice."

There were rumors that state budget troubles and the possible passage of Proposition 9 spurred unionization among all university employees.

But Sally Scully, president of UPC's campus chapter, which includes about two-thirds of SF State full-time faculty, disagreed.

"Employee support for and participation in unionization is picking up all the time. It started picking up after passage of the collective bargaining bill, too. The proposal for Prop. 9 just brings home the fact that we have no control over our jobs or money."

Craig saw the situation even more differently.

"Proposition 9 or 13 doesn't really influence employee involvement unless their jobs are directly threatened. Since we're not in a bargaining situa-

tion now, we can't do anything about layoffs yet anyway. But I would guess that a majority of the people here even don't know what Proposition 9 really says."

Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke's position on collective bargaining has been interpreted as unfavorable, because of his ruling on part-time personnel and because of his designation of department heads as supervisors, who would be unable to participate in bargaining. But this designation has since been

withdrawn.

But Provost Lawrence Ianni stated that the official position put out by Dumke's office promises an "attempt to function cooperatively" in bargaining with a representative union.

Collective bargaining will occur within the CSUC system, despite a Supreme Court ruling last week that private university faculty are administrators, and thus cannot unionize or negotiate.

The case, NLRB v. Yeshiva, applies

only to Yeshiva University in New York, a private religious university, according to Sam Andrews, UPC field representative.

The decision is only binding on Yeshiva because it's covered under federal but not state labor laws.

CSUC is a public system, covered by state laws such as SB 191, the original bill allowing collective bargaining by university employees.

## Support staff will battle for the right to bargain

by Benny Evangelista, Jr.

The Public Employment Relations Board continued formal hearings in Los Angeles this week which will lead to the formation of collective bargaining units for CSUC blue collar and clerical employees.

But officials of the California State Employees association, which represents 9,000 CSUC employees, claim that PERB is attempting to divide employees into smaller, less effective bargaining units.

"Smaller units are not in the employees' best interests in terms of bargaining strength and leverage," said CSEA representative Pete McClory. "Smaller units can get screwed."

The CSEA advocates two statewide units — one for blue collar workers (custodians, equipment technicians and groundskeepers), and one for office workers. Other unions such as the Operating Engineering Union and the State Employees Trades Council are proposing smaller units based on an occupational and geographical

basis.

Yet PERB officials deny that they are trying to separate employees.

Frances Kreiling, PERB Los Angeles Regional Director, said all factors will be weighed in determining the make-up of the units.

"Our board will make a determination based on the information provided, community interest and efficiency of these units," she said. "Each group has to make its strongest proposal."

PERB will probably follow the same formula that designated 20 statewide bargaining units for the state's civil service employees, announced last November.

But Bill Insley, president of SF State's CSEA chapter, said the criteria used to develop that formula are not known.

"The discussions amongst the PERB were not open to the public," he said. "You don't know what pressures were brought to bear."

Once Jean Thomas, a PERB staff

lawyer and hearing officer, has heard all testimony from groups seeking representation. She will submit recommendations to the same three-member panel that ruled on the civil service units.

Kreiling expects the process to last "about four or five months." Once the units are formed, it will be up to the unions to gain representative rights in the coming special elections.

"If no union can get 30 percent of its members to sign an intent card for an election, then there is no election," said Insley. "They become strictly dependent on the largesse of the governor."

He said that most of the 450 employees in his chapter are aware of collective bargaining and he believes they will vote for CSEA representation.

"For two years, I have held luncheons and written newsletters about collective bargaining," he said. "I'd say that about 90 percent know that collective bargaining is here, and that 60 percent know what it is all about."

## Memberships opened up

SF State's 164-member Retirement Association has opened its membership to the entire university community.

Members who are 55 or older have voting privileges and those 55 and under do not.

The association, comprised of both retired and current staff and faculty members, charges annual dues of \$1 through April 30, but the dues will be raised to \$2 per year beginning May 1.

The Association's major goal is to support legislation which would eliminate the two percent per year limit on retirement benefits for retired staffers, according to Ann Paterson, one of the group's organizers. It also serves as a vehicle for retired persons to continue their affiliation with the university.

Officers are as follows: Urban

Whitaker, president; Blanche Drury, vice president and Ann Paterson, secretary-treasurer.

The association will have a meeting May 2 in the University Club. Prospective members should send their \$1 dues to Ann Paterson in the School Relations office, New Admin. 156.

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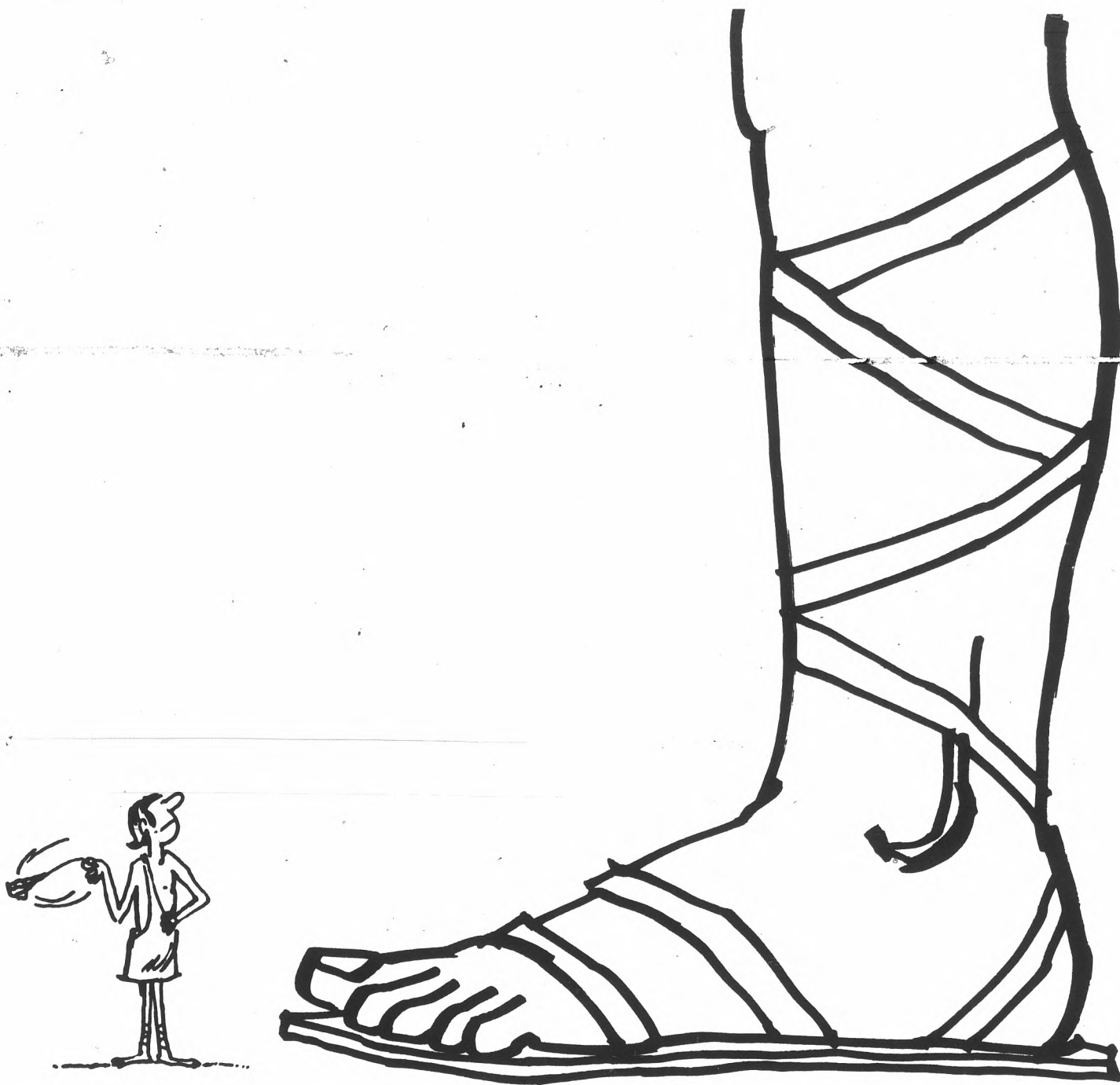
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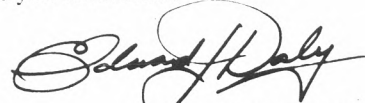
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\*DISCOUNT CREDITS available on any World Airways flight through April 30, 1980, except Oakland to Los Angeles. Credits may be used on return flights or any future flight any time during 1980.  
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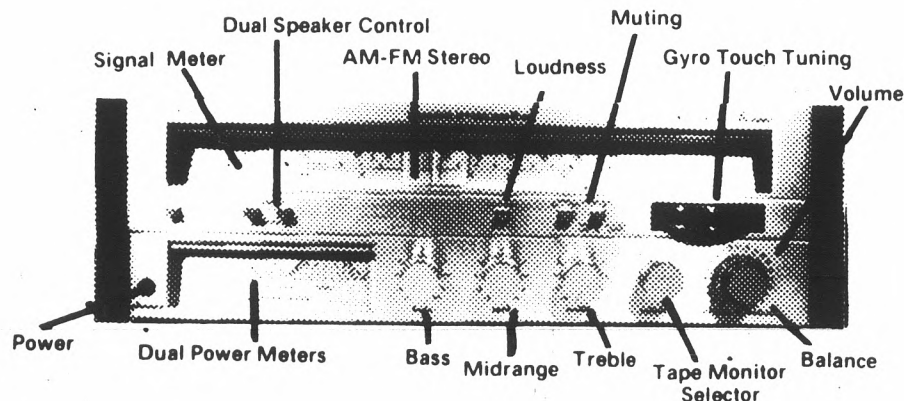
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# Elderly tenants praise new project

by MiAnne Sumcad

The first Filipino-American-sponsored housing project for low-income elderly will be inaugurated on March 27 at the Dismas-Alang House in San Francisco's Yerba Buena Center.

The \$6.3 million project financed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development was formally opened last Jan. 12 after 2½ years of planning and a year and three months of construction.

The 147-unit, eight-story building has studios and one-bedroom apartments with individual baths and kitchens. Recreation facilities include hobby and game rooms, a private rooftop garden and an outside garden,

a full-size commercial kitchen and a dining room that seats 200 people.

"The initial problem was the site," said Shad Small, special assistant to the area manager of HUD. "The Caballeros de Dismas-Alang couldn't find a suitable location."

"We planned on Vallejo," said Wayne Alba, chairman of the board of the Caballeros. "But then-Supervisor Dianne Feinstein heard of our problem and suggested that we team up with the Tenants and Owners Development Company who had the land, the South-of-Market area."

Alba has been with the one-acre project from its inception in 1976 to its completion. It wasn't until August, 1978 that HUD gave the official okay

to build, and heavy rains further delayed construction.

Although the building is fully occupied, there are still some defects such as minor electrical problems and leakage from the recent heavy rains.

"Tenants on the south side of the building have complained of the leakage," said Tony Garcia, administrative manager for Dismas-Alang.

"I think the facilities are superb," a retired army man said, "but there does not seem to be an effective drainage system. There are no pipes which direct the flow of water from the eighth floor."

Small said he was aware of the building's problems. In fact, the argument between builders for and

the owners of the building is holding up the Housing Agreement Plan contract, Small said. Until they resolve those problems HUD can't issue any more funds.

In addition to the \$200,000 of rental subsidies paid by HUD, Alba has tried to get funding for solar heating which will cost from \$400,000 to \$500,000. If approved, Dismas-Alang would be the first apartment housing in San Francisco to have a solar heating system.

As for now, tenants in the building praise the project. However, a few are unhappy with the cost of the food program.

"We pay \$55 a month, payable with the rent, for the program," a

senior citizen said. "I like the food, but I have my own kitchen and \$55 is \$55."

At Dismas-Alang the food program is a condition of occupancy, and it isn't subsidized by the Health, Education and Welfare Department.

"We have a caterer, Manning's, which takes care of the food," Alba said. "They specialize in institutional catering, but the food we serve here is much better than the HEW-funded senior citizens meals in San Francisco."

Through a special supplementary program, tenants pay 25 percent of their income for rent, while HUD supplements the rest.

Although the majority of its

tenants are Filipinos, Garcia said other tenants were accepted according to guidelines set by HUD's Fair Housing Plan.

Forty units are reserved for Spanish-Americans, 26 for blacks, 21 for whites, 11 for Orientals and two for American Indians, Alba said.

## Volunteers

The Campus Volunteer Bureau needs student volunteers for more than 200 Bay Area agencies. Volunteers can gain experience in several academic fields including health, education, recreation, law, environmental management and counseling. The bureau is located in New Admin. 451. The phone number is 469-2174.

# Jarvis II menaces minority students Customs cache auctioned

by Cheryl Eaton

The possible passage of Jarvis II and the threat of tuition may put the future of minority enrollment and SF State's School of Ethnic Studies on shaky ground.

Although the California Post Secondary Education Commission has noted significant drops of minority students enrolled in California colleges in the last five years, Provost Lawrence Ianni said this doesn't apply to SF State.

"Our minority enrollment has not gone down in the last five years, it has gone up. I'm sure it's true that minority enrollment has gone down for the UC system, but I don't know what's true for the whole CSUC system," Ianni said.

But current figures released by the Provost's office show that the School of Ethnic Studies has not met its targeted Full Time Equivalency enrollment for the past two semesters. These figures do not represent minority enrollment campuswide.

Campuswide figures for fall 1979 enrollment, released by Institutional Research, showed the following ethnic distribution: Filipino, 4.8 percent; American Indian, 1.4 percent; black, 10.8 percent; Chicano, 3.1 percent; Asian, 16.5 percent and white, 55.8 percent.

Ianni believes SF State's minority enrollment has not declined because "We're in a center of a huge, concentrated, multi-ethnic area."

"It also has something to do with curriculum because Third World students tend to be interested in career opportunities and some of our business and natural sciences meet this need. I also think the School of Ethnic Studies signals that this is their school," Ianni said.

"I believe Proposition 9 (Jarvis II) will have an adverse effect on minority enrollment because most minority students come from low-income families and low-income families will suffer," Ianni said.

Phillip McGee, acting director of the School of Ethnic Studies, has planned a full schedule next semester despite the threat of Proposition 9.

"What we are trying to do is get more students registered to vote and to get the word out, so that they understand what the ramifications of Proposition 9 are. Most people only realize that their income tax will be cut. They don't realize

that students will have to pay \$950 tuition," McGee said.

"Once we institute a tuition that's estimated to be \$950, then we make access to higher education for the working class a material impossibility," McGee said. "How many students in these times of inflation can afford that? How many parents can afford to send those students?"

If Proposition 9 passes, Ethnic Studies will be especially vulnerable because the school relies heavily on temporary and part-time staff, according to Roberto Rivera, chairman of La Raza Studies.

McGee has indicated that he will increase external funding through research and will try to get faculty time off to pursue federal grants if the initiative passes.

So far, no contingency plan has been drawn up by the School of Ethnic Studies. But if Jarvis II passes, McGee said he and the department chairs will get together to make the necessary cuts.

Jeffrey Chan, chairman of Asian American Studies said, "California has never had a public higher education system that charges tuition and nobody knows what the imposition of tuition is going to do."

But he did say that, "We will see a drop in educational opportunities for minorities."

"We've got a total staff of 18 and two thirds of our teaching staff is part time and temporary. We have been lead to believe that as a certainty these part-time teachers will have to be let go," Syed Khatib, chairperson of Black Studies, said.

Despite Jarvis II's threats, no one knows exactly how the initiative will affect the campus.

"We have no idea what the impact will be until the governor comes up with his budget and then it's up to the state Legislature," said Robert Picker, special assistant to President Paul F. Romberg.

One can probably assume that Jarvis II will have an adverse effect on both minority enrollment and ethnic studies. If minority enrollment drops as a result of possible tuition fees, ethnic studies can also expect a decline.

"We'll be here, but I don't think we'll be here in full force. I think we'll have our four departments, I just don't think we'll be able to hire as many people," McGee said.

by Will Stockwin

A stuffed shark, a 1970 Volvo, laser components, 166 lots of liquor and more were auctioned off last week at the first of three Department of U.S. Customs auctions this year.

About 400 separate lots of merchandise were sold for a combined total of \$96,000.

"The stuff we're selling today falls into one of three categories," said customs inspector Bill Ross. "It was either lost in transit, left in the warehouse so long that the storage charge amounts to more than the article is worth or seized at the port of entry."

Practically all of the liquor falls into the last category. Customs officials said there was more than twice as much as usual at last week's auction because of misinterpretation of a new federal law by California citizens.

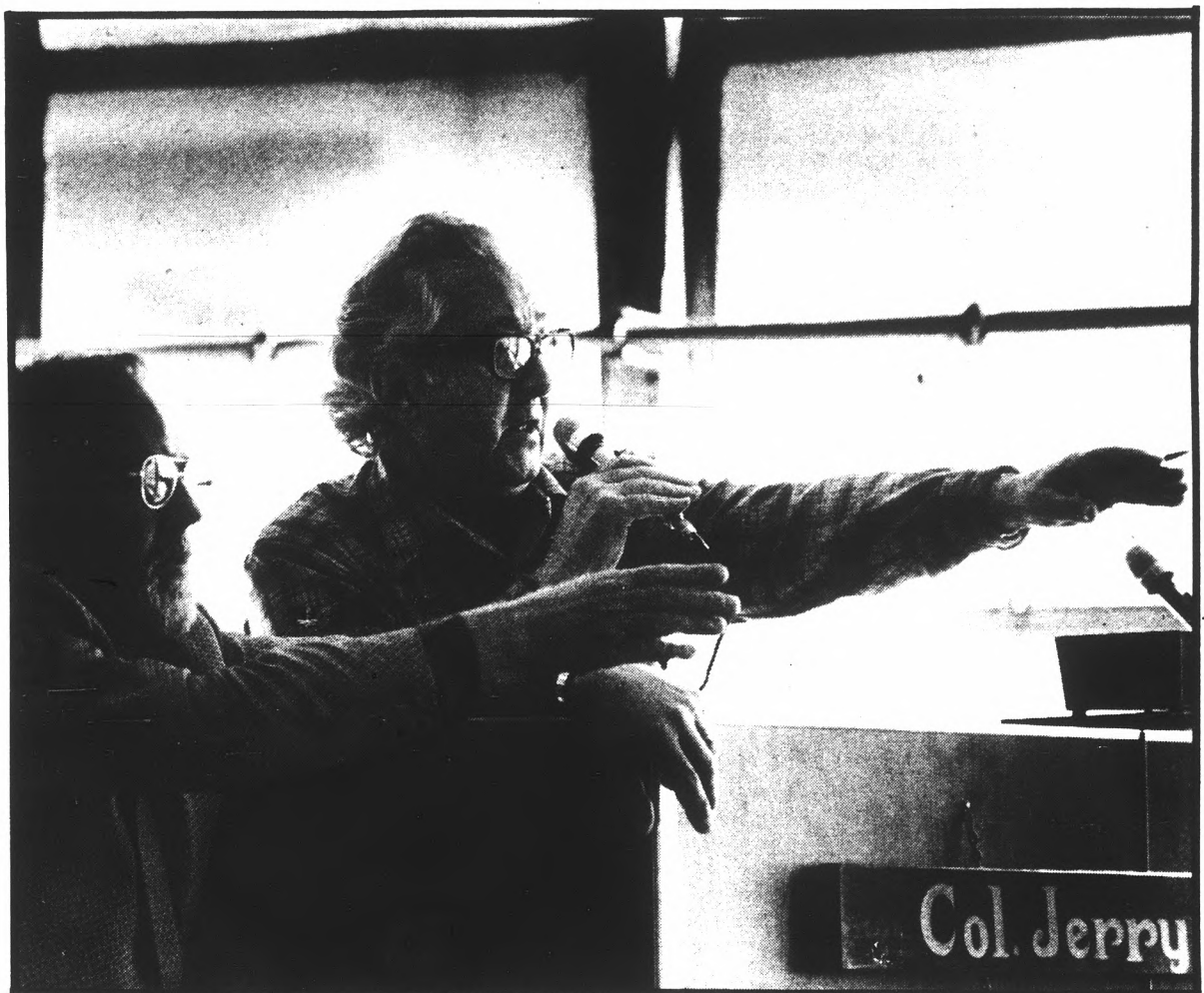
According to the new federal regulation, Americans returning to most other states can bring in one liter of alcohol duty free while paying for anything in excess.

"In order to protect the state liquor industry, California allows only one liter," said Ross. "Everything in excess of that is confiscated."

No goods were exhibited during the sale but prospective buyers had been allowed to view merchandise two days prior to the sale.

Anyone wishing to participate in the bidding must first rent a bidding paddle for \$20. Signaling the auctioneer with the paddle is the only recognized method of bidding and the deposit is refunded when the paddle is turned in at the end of the auction.

By 9 a.m. a crowd of 60 people had gathered and auctioneer Gordon Liebscher got the show on the road with the admonition that "The government does not guarantee the quantity, quality, condition or appraised value of any merchandise offered for sale."



Auctioneers Gordon Liebscher and Jerry Boesel.

Photo by Averie Cohen

"All sales are final."

Two hours later, all of the liquor was sold and a half hour break was taken to allow successful bidders to pay the state tax to California representatives present at the auction.

All payment for merchandise and tax must be made in cash, certified check or travelers checks. The tax on distilled spirits is \$2 per gallon up to and including 100 proof and \$4 per gallon over 100 proof.

"It's against the law to resell any liquor you buy here," said Ross. "Most people are buying it for their own personal use."

"I'm doing my Christmas shopping," said a woman who had just bought 120 bottles of Chianti for \$70. "A lot of my friends enjoy a bottle of wine and it's cheaper to buy it here than it is in a store."

Before the bidding began on the

remaining 154 lots of assorted merchandise, most of the people who had come to buy liquor had left and 60 new faces had taken their places.

Liebscher kicked off the second half of the show with his machine gun spiel and immediately sold a carton of wooden napkin rings, valued at \$360, for \$125. After that the deals followed each other in rapid succession.

Six cartons of acrylic sweaters worth \$438 go for \$180. Another buyer gets away with 13 crates of coral and sea shells from the Philippines, worth \$3,500, for \$900. A \$40 motorcycle wheel goes for \$2.

Two men get in a bidding war over 12 cartons of brass gate valves. The bidding starts at \$35 and escalates in \$25 increments.

At \$500 Liebscher asks, "Will either of you take it for \$1,000? You're working me to death." The

inning bid takes it for \$750.

Liebscher gets no takers on two cartons of I.C. Carriers and says, "It's probably worth one dollar just to find out what the hell they are."

Another war develops over 815 cartons of coffee filter paper valued at \$20,000.

"I have a customer," shrugs the man who managed to eliminate his competitor with a bid of \$3,700. "I haven't the slightest idea what he intends to do with them."

"All the money we make here reverts back to the Treasury," said Ross when the auction was over. "Besides the IRS, we're probably the only ones in the government to pay their own way."

Auctions are held three times each year in San Francisco. The next auction will be in the third week of August.

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## Special success stories

## Students persevere

by John C.K. Fisher

Without legs, they walk. Without eyes, they see. They're disabled students at SF State and what they lack in physical attributes they make up for in determination and courage.

The disabled are a minority among minorities. And thus their lives have had a share of tension, sorrow, pain and ultimately triumph.

Here are some of their stories:

Celeste White, 34, is a junior majoring in rehabilitation counseling. White is a multiple amputee, who lost both legs and one arm due to a rare bone disease 11 years ago. An able-bodied person until the age of 23, White was shocked when the disease first hit her. "Life became a puzzle for me, because I had to start all over and try to fit the pieces of my life back together again."

At first, rehabilitation was slow and tedious. "I couldn't even look at myself in the mirror," she said. "I believe that everyone should have a period of grieving, a time when they cry and let all of their pain out."

White, who already has a B.A. in Social Welfare, decided to return to school one day while she was doing needlework. "I realized then that I didn't want to do anything for the rest of my life, so I decided to do something useful and meaningful."

Now she's proud to look in the

mirror, no longer ashamed of what she sees.

George McKelvy, 32, is a junior majoring in black studies. McKelvy is paralyzed from the waist down, the result of an auto accident in 1974. Originally, Jakarii, as he likes to be called, wanted to be a broadcasting major, but architectural barriers at SF State kept him from pursuing that goal. "The BCA department is not set up for disabled students; it is inaccessible to wheelchair students," he said.

He is a religious man who believes in God and himself. He believes that he can inspire other disabled people by his example that a person confined to a wheelchair need not be just a piece of furniture.

"Life is hard, but I dig the challenge. People should wake up to life."

Jakarii has encountered prejudices and stares from various people, including students and teachers. The stares bother him but, "If people don't accept me, then it's their problem. I'm a human being and people should approach me and treat me like one," he said.

Fay Robbins, 24, is a senior majoring in social welfare. She has been attending SF State off and on for seven years. Since 17, she has suffered from rheumatoid arthritis, a disease that severely limits movement.

"When I first got my wheelchair, I didn't even want to be seen in it," she said. "But now, I'm used to my chair."

Robbins has encountered problems that only the disabled would know about. "Sometimes the elevators are too small for a wheelchair, and a person in a wheelchair can't reach the buttons. Sometimes students close the doors in my face, instead of waiting for me when I'm in my wheelchair and that really upsets me."

Robbins said people can be overly sympathetic. "Sometimes people say to me, 'you poor, poor, girl. I feel so sorry for you.' I don't want people to feel sorry for me. I want to be treated as fairly and as equally as possible."

Paul Klein, 21, is a senior majoring in social work. He has been legally blind since the age of 13.

There are many extra tasks for the blind. Says Klein, "Many students just stand in a blind person's way and I bump into them. Many teachers have never taught a blind student before, and therefore just pass blind students (through classes). The bookstore has no books in Braille, and exams are almost impossible to take unless someone reads them to me."

Klein says he sometimes gets handled roughly by well-meaning students when he is crossing the street. "People should never grab a blind person by the arm, because it frightens



Peter Galpin takes a break between classes.

Photo by Averie Cohen

them. If a blind person needs help, he will ask for it."

Klein encourages all disabled people, "Don't feel sorry for yourself. Go out and make friends."

Barbara Chin is a 23-year-old psychology major with Spina Bissida, a birth defect which turned her feet inward, giving her a pigeon-toed walk.

"I had agoraphobia, a fear of open spaces, because I was afraid to be laughed at," Chin said. "I would hear the students giggle as I walked by, and

make fun of me. I was afraid to leave my house because of people hurting my feelings."

But during her first year at SF State she told herself, "Barbara, you've got to make it now because it's a real competitive world and handicapped

people need to get out and make it because no one is going to hand you anything."

But Chin said she would not change her life. "I'm happy the way I am, because I have learned so much. I'm unique. I'm special."

## SF women's groups decry physical abuse

by Lynette Larranaga

With the growing awareness of violence and its effects on women, San Francisco has become populated by organizations formed to combat the physical abuse of women.

Abuse "transcends all socioeconomic levels," according to Clara Sanchez of La Casa de las Madres, a multi-cultural coalition of 30 women who provide a 24-hour hotline, legal and crisis counseling, interpreters and shelter for women and children who have left violent homes.

At a panel discussion last week sponsored by the Women's Center, Sanchez recounted one woman's experience as a child in a violent home.

"Night after night — screams, threats, slaps, kicks — my father is beating my mother. I hear him take out his gun. Tomorrow morning will she be alive? I bury my head under the blanket."

According to Sanchez, "Wifebeating happens every 30 seconds and in 1978 (in the U.S.), 30 percent of the murders of women were committed by husbands."

La Casa's short term goals are to provide alternatives for abused women and to help women learn responsibility and find their identities, said Sanchez.

Alcohol and drug abuse are related to domestic violence, according to Debbie Clifford of La Casa de las Madres.

"There are 4 (million) to 5 million female alcoholics in this country and women tend to be non-social abusers. The batterer is confused about his violence and blames alcohol or the woman for it. We look at all the factors involved in battery and do not treat it as an isolated problem," said Clifford.

The problem of the police and the court system was a common thread in the discussion, which included representatives from La Casa de las Madres, San Francisco Women Against Rape, Women Organized to Make Abuse

Non-existent and the Gray Panthers.

According to Kathryn Burroughs of Women Organized to Make Abuse Non-existent, "In Brooklyn, out of 2,000 reported cases of domestic battery, only one man was put behind bars. The police believe violence is not occurring and the majority of cases are handled in civil court, rather than criminal court."

Burroughs said police don't like to get involved in domestic disputes because they view marriage as sacred, or they identify with the man or they have been to the same house over and over and believe their efforts are futile.

But according to William Welsh, an inspector with the San Francisco Police Department, a man can be charged with battery, attempted assault or felony wife beating depending upon the injuries.

"If a woman gets a black eye, the man is charged with battery, but if he fractures her skull he is charged with a felony," said Welsh.

According to Welsh, SFPD policy is to refer minor cases to the Legal Aid Society and tell them about restraining orders.

"In the Mission and Outer Mission District we work with the community board on recurring problems of wife beating," said Welsh. "We have quite a few cases of domestic quarrels in the city as a whole."

Members of Women Organized to Make Abuse Non-existent act as advocates in the court system for women who have been abused, said Burroughs. "We go to courtrooms and monitor the judges. But the most important thing to do now is to have women self-asserting their rights," said Burroughs.

However Daryl Gedney, one of three co-directors of the Women's Center, said although reporting abuse to the police is a step, it does not solve the problem which is in part caused by social conditioning and isolation of women.

## Women's health rights under fire

by Anne Redding

As the major consumers of health care today, it would seem that women should have complete control over their bodies. But anti-abortion movements, sterilization abuse and a lack of medical awareness are threatening this control.

Every woman's civil liberties are endangered by a human life amendment being pushed by anti-abortionists, said Alice Wolfson of the Committee to Defend Reproductive Rights at a panel discussion on women's health rights this week.

The proposed state amendment would require that the fetus be named and given a burial. The fetus and the

woman would have equal rights so women having abortions could be charged with murder.

Also under fire are regulations governing sterilization which "were made to help prevent sterilization abuse," according to Rosalie Wohlstatter, of the Coalition for the Medical Rights of Women.

Sterilization abuse occurs when persons are sterilized without knowing the operation is permanent, or if they consent to sterilization while in labor or while having an abortion, or when women are sterilized because abortion is unavailable.

While all persons are potential victims of this abuse, it occurs most often among young minority women, said Wohlstatter.

"The regulations have been consistently opposed by the California Medical Association," she said. "They

feel that the regulations interfere with the doctor's right to provide treatment however he sees fit."

On Jan. 15, 1980, Beverlee Myers, director of the State Department of Health Services, announced that anti-abortion regulations only apply to patients covered by Medi-Cal.

This pending application would exclude undocumented workers, privately insured patients or anyone ineligible for Medi-Cal.

Women also face a lack of medical awareness compounded by social conditioning which has taught patients to follow doctors' advice unquestioningly, said Carol Inkelis of the DES Daughters Action Committee.

DES, a synthetic female hormone, was administered to millions of women from 1941 to 1971 to prevent miscarriages.

Daughters of DES users are the

ones who suffer. Up to 90 percent of the daughters have an unusual tissue formation on the vaginal wall or the cervix, said Pat Cody of DES Action. About one-third of the daughters have what is termed a cervical "collar" or "hood" — an extra band of flesh around the cervix. Neither condition is harmful, but the furor surrounding DES involves the risk of cervical cancer to DES daughters. Cody said 1.2 out of 1,000 exposed daughters will develop cancer.

DES is still on the market, used as an estrogen replacement for menopausal women and in the "morning after pill," which prevents pregnancy in women who recently had unprotected sexual relations.

"That's incredible, isn't it? Now they are using it to induce a miscarriage," said Inkelis.

## Health Center offers spectrum

by Teresa Priem

The SF State Health Center's birth control clinic provides examinations and counseling for a fee of \$20 a year, but only to women.

As compensation, the center is now offering men an active role in birth control by selling condoms at three for 50 cents.

Yet, men haven't seemed too interested in birth control.

The center encourages spouses and loved ones to accompany women to the clinic and participate in birth control decisions but only a few men have come in, according to Rick Kornowicz, a health educator.

The center has also begun dispensing valium, instead of the previously used phenobarbital, for emergency use.

Phenobarbital, injected after convulsive seizures, was "more of a

depressant than necessary," according to Dr. Rouben Akka, assistant medical supervisor of the center.

The Health Center plans to begin breast self-examination and blood pressure check services in addition to the current nutritional counseling, emergency first aid, immunization and X-ray services.

Surgery and dental and optometric care aren't available because the center cannot afford to provide these services.

"Why have a poor duplicate of other services? We have identified our student population and what services we are going to provide," said Kornowicz. "An increase in services is an increase in money."

The center seeks to provide short-term care and, according to Kornowicz, the most common ailments are

colds, flu, gynecological problems and a need for counseling.

The center tries to "meet the students' needs so that they do well in school and their professions," said Kornowicz, and provides outreach programs so "people will take better care of their bodies."

Fifty employees currently care for about 250 students a day. Kornowicz would like to see more doctors and nurses on the staff, but if Proposition 9 passes he doesn't expect any staffing increases and fears the center may have trouble keeping current employees.

To compensate for the expected loss of funds if Prop. 9 passes, student fees may be raised several hundred dollars.



## Flasher

A Millbrae Police Department artist, with the assistance of two victims, has produced this composite drawing of a suspect in two incidents of indecent exposure near Winston Ave. and Junipero Serra on Feb. 15.

Anyone with information about this man is asked to call the campus Department of Public Safety at 469-2222.

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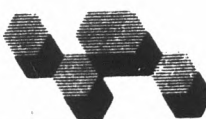
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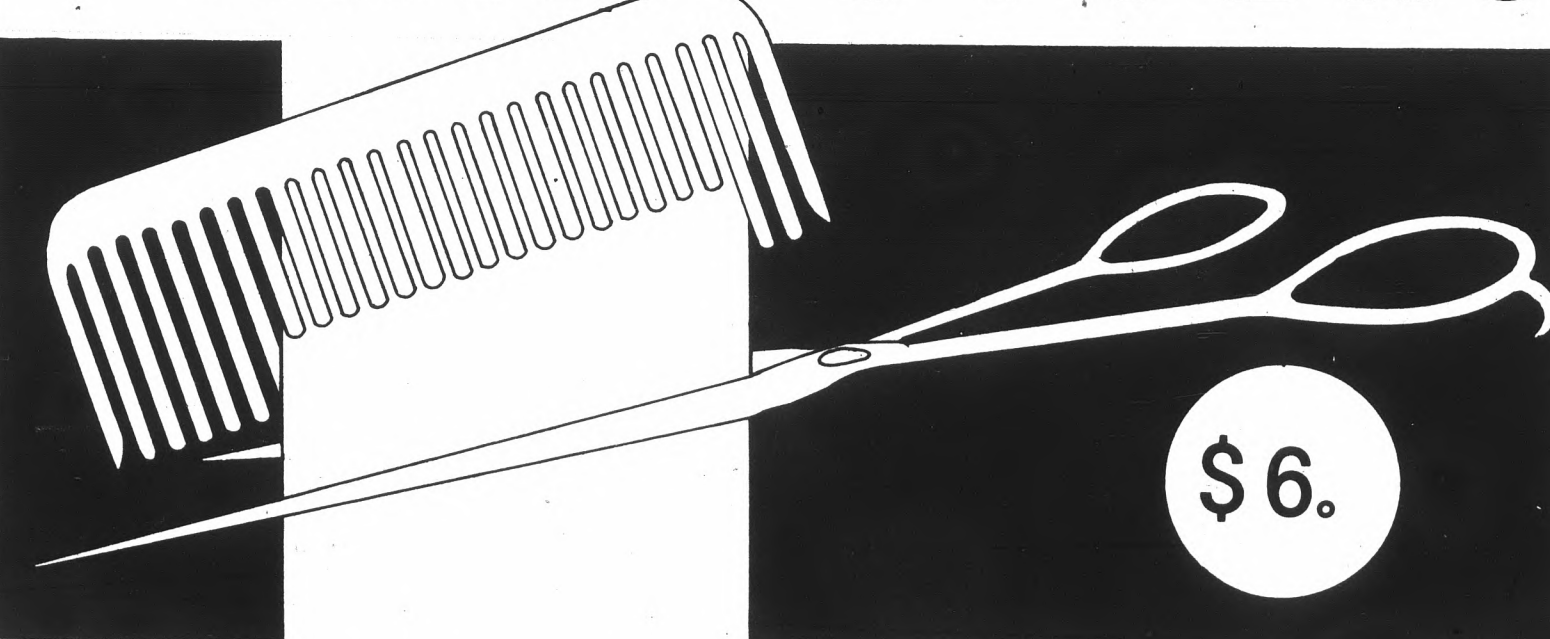
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# from page one

## • law school

its, could fall "down into a weaker gray area and has a chance of getting bounced out of the pool."

"It hurts those people most who would have had very definite accepts," he said.

Chope said law schools cannot spend much time with each of the many applications they receive, so they use this grouping system.

Law schools defend their system, saying that scientific studies can reasonably predict how well students will perform in law school given their GPA's and test scores.

Admissions officials in Bay Area law schools were also quick to stress that they look at every applicant's full file, including letters of recommendation, written personal statements and interviews in some cases, as well as the GPA and test score.

Officials also said that admission procedures vary widely among law schools.

"Selection is more sophisticated than a formula," said Lloyd of USF. Lloyd said his school would also accept a student with "a stronger, more difficult curriculum" and a relatively unimpressive GPA and test score.

He explained why credit/no credit grading is frowned on. "In recent years, due to grade inflation, the range of grade point averages presented by law school applicants has shrunk. This has forced a greater emphasis on the LSAT score and less on undergraduate performance," he said.

In 1969, the Law School Admissions Test Council said of pass/fail (credit/no credit) grading: "When a student with a transcript bearing such grades seeks to enter law school, law school admissions committees will be deprived of data that has served them well in the past in making the admissions decision."

The council's statement said the GPA of a student taking some courses pass/fail overstate that student's "academic competence and achievement as compared with the average of a student whose grades are all conventional."

This view is shared by John Carr, a senior in political science, who is "considering law school."

"If you want to go to law school," he said, "you should never take a class credit/no credit. This is my own assumption."

Carr said if a student takes a letter grade for a class, "the law schools will say he attempted to attack this subject. If he didn't attack this subject, hey, he could have gotten a C."

Gloria Riley, a senior in political science who is interested in criminal law, was told to avoid credit/no credit grading by an academic advisor.

"Among my friends who want to go to law school, the majority have not taken a class credit/no credit," she said.

Medical and dental schools also discourage candidates from using that grading option, but admission officials at UC San Francisco's School of Medicine and the University of the Pacific School of Dentistry said credit/no cre-

dit courses are not counted in calculating GPA's.

"It would just not be figured," said Kathy Valoria, principal clerk for UC Medical School's admissions office. "It would just be noted that the applicant took pass/fail."

Meanwhile, Bernard Goldstein hopes to bring the issue before the full Academic Senate. Goldstein said the Senate should recommend that:

\* The Chancellor's Office put a warning about credit/no credit in every CSUC catalogue, "so our students know what the hell's going on."

\* instructors "in each and every class" preparing students for graduate study should also warn students.

\* SF State and professional and graduate schools should share information on admission standards more actively.

\* Efforts should be made to persuade the Law School Admission Council to change its policy regarding credit/no credit.

Ianni agreed that students should be cautioned, but he doubted that the admissions council could be moved. "We can't control them."

As things stand now, students, especially freshmen, are left to discover this pitfall of preparing for graduate study. As Joe Isaacs, a junior in political science, says, "You have to seek your own advice."

## • gold

all totalling \$67,000. The Santa Clara property and the personal items have been sold, but the Dickey Boy mine and the 20 acres in Sonora are still campus property.

Because the campus field program has expanded and gold prices have soared, David Mustart, chairman of the Geoscience Program believes an exploratory mine venture could prove profitable.

But he cautioned that any serious attempts to reopen the mine would be expensive.

"I wouldn't be surprised if it cost in excess of a million dollars," he said.

The major portion of the money would be used to conform with federal regulations: the Mesa Mining Safety Act and the OSHA Safety Act.

"I don't know what the standards are exactly, but they are tough, and they cost the mining industry a lot of money," said Mustart.

## • harris

the U.S. wants to fight. And when lead and zinc become hard to come by, we will go to war for that. If we intend to use military force to keep up with our consumption needs, instead of cutting them down, we will collapse within 30

or 40 years," Harris screamed.

"You see, Carter's policy was designed to win the Iowa caucus, and it was just an afterthought for foreign policy."

"It should be treated as Carter's policy, because it isn't the nation's," he said, scanning the crowd.

"We have a total misunderstanding of events that happened in the Soviet Union. They marched in there because of their own worries about militant Islam. The Soviets are afraid that militant Islam will infect the Soviet Union. So they were on the defensive, not the offensive."

"Why can't we just sit back and watch the Soviet Union pay the same price that we paid for 15 years? Instead, we are looking toward a superpower warfare. We could have sat back and let them choke on their own aggression," he shouted over the loud applause.

"It's so ridiculous, really. The two front-line states that we are going to protect and defend are Iran, which still holds 50 Americans hostage, and Pakistan. Carter's foreign policy has totally failed to recognize the rise of militant Islam. It's a three-cornered proposition and militant Islam is the third corner."

"Let Islam defend Islam," Harris said. "The United States shouldn't be the world's policemen."

"No other country in the world shares our interpretation of what happened with the Soviet Union. We should expect that the people who have the most to lose would back our military intervention in the Persian Gulf. But Japan, who depends on the oil more than we do, why aren't they backing us? It's because we are interpreting the events incorrectly," said Harris.

Seven different anti-draft flyers describing a rally on March 22 were distributed while Harris spoke. "Always with conscription it functions like a blank check to the military budget. They no longer have to ask us about anything. Once you let them use their own logic, it'll be no different than it was 15 years ago."

"There were 55,000 who never came home last time. And there will never be a monument built for them. The lessons are not in John Wayne movies but in our past and how blind we can be. Stand up for the 300,000 who will never be the same; the ones without arms or legs."

Harris encouraged everyone to vote. "This way, at least we might have some voice in what goes on."



Photo by Jerry Gardner  
David Harris said the American government misunderstands global events.

## SUGB approves budget after debate

by Bob Vanderheiden

The Student Union Governing Board approved a \$780,000 budget for the 1980-81 academic year this week, but only after heated debate centering around a \$24,310 charge to the Associated Students for custodial and utilities expenses.

Ted McGlone, graduate representative, and George Patterson, legislative speaker, call the fee "rent." SUGB says it is "recharging" the AS for costs incurred by their operation.

Whatever it's called, the figure represents a \$6.50 per foot charge for the 3,740 square feet of office space occupied by AS.

Dan Cornthwaite, assistant student union director, said the charge is "about equal to what other unions in the CSUC system" charge their AS.

Patterson argued that passing on custodial and utilities costs will reduce AS income by 50 cents per student, while increasing Student Union fees by the same amount.

He said AS will try to avoid paying the fee and will investigate options such as providing its own custodial services. But he did not have plans for utility payment or repair and replacement of the Student Union-owned furniture in AS offices.

Until now the AS has not been required to sign a lease on office spaces or pay its share of expenses.

Patterson said that is because the AS more than pays its own way.

"We have as many as 50 students working in the union eight hours a day, some buying all their meals here. And the AS sponsors programs in the union that bring in more food-buying customers," he said.

This additional student traffic helps boost union revenues, according to Patterson. But SUGB could argue that the union provides the meeting space at no charge in return for increased

sales.

The union also plans to request a five dollar increase in its \$15 per semester student fee to pay for roof repairs. Once that is completed, the additional money will finance other repairs and renovations. The president's and chancellor's offices have already indicated to the union that the fee would be passed once a formal request is received.

Overall, the budget represents a

four percent decrease from the current year's budget. But Ed Duree, budget chairman, said the decrease is nearly 17 percent after inflation.

Most of the union's savings came from switching the salary category of some student assistants to work study. Because the federal government pays about four-fifths of work-study salaries, the union has been able to hire more students at better pay and still save money.

Most of the savings will be eaten up by increased utility costs and custodial salaries and supplies. Utility costs, estimated to run \$104,000 will be up about 15 percent, excluding bills run up by food services, which are charged separately. The Pizza Boat, for example, is expected to pay the union \$13,000 next year — a 30 percent increase from this year.

Custodial costs are expected to run \$140,000 up from \$116,000 this year.

## Upcoming Senate vote may raise student fee's ceiling

by Alan Blank

A state Senate bill which would eliminate the student government fee ceiling at CSUC campuses will be voted on next week by the Senate's Education Committee.

Donne Brownsey, chief lobbyist for the California State Students Association, said the purpose of the bill, SB 1279, is to allow universities to raise Associated Students fees. The current fee ceiling, set in 1954, is \$20.

"The whole idea of the bill is to give the campus an option," said Brownsey. "To give the campus some autonomy to determine what the campus needs are. All 19 campuses might want to take advantage of the option."

SB 1279 does not indicate what the new fee ceiling would be. Although there is currently no limit to the potential increases, Brownsey expects that an amendment will be introduced

to limit the maximum fee.

The bill states that there must be a student referendum at each campus to determine if and by how much the fees would be raised. If the referendum passes, the CSUC Board of Trustees must then approve the new fee level.

"I don't ever anticipate raising the fee here," said Linda Landry, SF State's AS president. "I'm opposed to raising the fees here, especially in light of the fact of Proposition 9. The students do not need an extra financial burden."

Last year, this campus collected \$481,783 in student fees to fund the Women's Center, Legal Referral, childcare and entertainment among other activities.

Although Landry opposes a fee increase at SF State, she supports the bill because of the serious financial problems facing other campuses where, she said, some AS' cannot

afford to fund programs.

"Even if (Prop.) 9 didn't pass, I would be adamantly against raising the fee (here)," Landry said. "I can't imagine raising it at this point. If there was a budget crunch, we should re-evaluate our programs before passing the problem to the students."

The fee ceiling could also be lowered, but that is not the intent of the legislation, according to Brownsey. Brownsey said student governments could not provide services if the fee was lowered.

At lower fees, Brownsey said, a campus "would not have student government. It wouldn't have any programs the students take advantage of. It would practically negate a lot of the positive factors in attending a university. There would be no learning outside the classroom."

Landry agreed and said AS could not provide current services at a lowered fee.

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Holly Near singing in McKenna Theater with Robin Flower.

Photo by Averie Cohen

## A touch of Near reality

by Judith Chimowitz

Holly Near sings songs about an alcoholic woman trying to resist that one drink; a secretary expected to wait on her boss; a woman in a wheelchair; a miner's daughter who breathes dust.

"Women are in combat every day of our lives," singer-songwriter Near told a sold-out McKenna Theatre audience Saturday night in mocking registration. She performed along with Robin Flower, Nancy Vogl, Laurie Lewis and Adrienne Torf in a lively show that moved from bluegrass fiddle and guitar instrumentals to lesbian love songs and an anti-nuclear protest song.

The mood of the latter was carried out into the night air after the show as small groups of people continued singing "Harbor Me."

The appeal of Near's songs rests in their reality. "I take people's every day lives and turn them into poetry," she said, "so people see themselves presented with respect and concern." This, she said, is in contrast with most of the music industry that thrives on making stereotypes of people.

While the women in Near's songs are often exploited, they are not passive beings but fight back, as in:

*Kentucky woman, Appalachian dream,  
I hear your voice in the morning,  
As you stand so strong and shining  
before the mighty man,  
As he tries to bring you down  
with his money.*

Near, who is on a West Coast tour, said she is glad to be able to perform on campuses.

"When we were in college, there was the anti-war movement that woke us all up," she said. "I feel there's an incredible number of exciting things going on in the world. With grades and papers and worries about careers, many students don't go out to find out what's going on in working lives."

Instead, she said, corporations or the military come on campus to recruit students. "We try to encourage people to try other work, to show there's an alternative," Near said.

Near was born in Ukiah and raised on a farm in Mendocino. She still looks like a healthy, freckled, auburn-

haired farmgirl. She has performed in public since she was seven, including work in television and films, such as "Hair" and "Slaughter House 5." In the early '70s she did anti-war work with Jane Fonda.

Now, Near said, she sees her life-style and politics as integrated, whether the subject of her songs is feminism or nuclear power. "It's totally counter-feminist to have a nuclear society because it is so destructive to life. Being against nukes is in some ways being for a quality of life."

In "Riverboat," Near sings of "the temptation to get rich and famous and live on a Pacific island with a personal masseuse, a vegetarian cook and a lover." To this she says:

*I ain't gonna step down off of  
that riverboat,  
Ain't gonna step down off of  
that riverboat,  
Cause if I step down off of  
that riverboat,  
I don't think that I'm gonna  
float.*

## Is Johnny still 'Rotten'?

by John Tuvo

It was a strange day for Johnny (Rotten) Lydon, former singer for the Sex Pistols. The British punkster was garbed in a black and white checkered sport coat, gray shirt adorned by a ragged white tie and metallic green socks. His orange hair was spiked and he still looked into the audience with an ominous stare. But he didn't sing "God Save the Queen."

Instead, Lydon and Keith Levine were giving their first American press conference Monday at The City disco where they answered questions about their new band, Public Image Ltd., their new album and possible Bay Area performances by the band.

The conference was organized by Warner Brothers, the American distributor of the album.

Levine, who plays guitar and synthesizer in Public Image Ltd., said the pair is attempting to sell more records.

"It takes money to do what we do," said Levine. "That's why we're at this meeting."

"We only do what we want, and will continue to do so as long we can get away with it," said Lydon. "It's essential that everyone is aware that the band exists."

"Warner Brothers has made only 50,000 American copies of 'Second Edition' (the band's album). There's more than 50,000 towns in America."

Though record companies push rock bands to tour and to perform in mammoth arenas to improve record sales, Public Image Ltd. will not play on successive nights. But, contrary to Lydon's prior statements, the band will be performing in the United States.

"Can't I change my mind?" Lydon asked. "I'm as big a hypocrite as anyone else."

Lydon says a tour can destroy a band. Playing the same songs night after night holds no enjoyment for him.

"We could be in America for three days or three years. It depends on how we feel, what we want to do," said Lydon. However, he also said PIL would definitely play in the Bay Area.

When the band does play, Bay Area fans will be hearing music which "defies categorization," according to Lydon. "It's not disco, it's not rock and roll. It's PIL, nothing else. The Sex Pistols finished rock and roll. It was the last rock and roll band. It's all over now. No one influences our music."

The Sex Pistols broke up two years ago after a show at San Francisco's Winterland.

Lydon said he thought well of former Sex Pistol bassist Syd Vicious and was saddened by his tragic death.

"He was the only mate in the band," said Lydon. With that, he headed for the door, to his waiting silver Fleetwood limousine.

"The whole meeting was a farce," he said. "The people there were more shy and embarrassed than I was."

An anxious woman asked Lydon if she could interview him privately.

"It would take a lot of interviews to repair the damage done by the press conference," said Lydon.

## Gaia's



## Galaxy

Now that Uranus has relinquished control, we come under the influence of Neptune as the sun and moon align at the angle known as Pisces. Some consider this to be the "Dustbin of the Zodiac" primarily due to the freakish effect Neptune has been known to have on the weather. Is it winter, or spring?

This confusion can seep into your personal life surreptitiously. It's not a good time to make important decisions or initiate major changes — too many people are under erroneous

impressions. But there's no need for worry; at some point during the chaos, a momentary respite will offer fertile ground from which new options may emerge. Persons using meditation, astrology or any inner discipline will be ahead of the game, sensing that this is a fantastically creative period for artistic endeavors, especially works already in progress. You may come up with brilliant new ideas, ready to infuse new blood into tired, old routines. Neptune's poetic influences will assist you with this.

This leap year is a perfect time to take these mystical forces and bound beyond the limits of your imagination.

But don't let the retrograde motion of five major planets — Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Pluto — drive your imagination wild. The strain of this backwards movement can lead to depression and inflated fears, especially as troubling news continues to inundate the media. Just remember that the vernal equinox is coming on March 20th, with the promise of light and new beginnings. — K.J.

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# SPOTLIGHT

## DANCE

March 14 - EMBAJE and AS present a master class in modern dance with Terry Meyers, 12-2 p.m., PE 106. Free.

## POETRY

March 19 - Maxine Chernoff and Sydney Lea will read from their works, 2:30 p.m., Student Rooms A-E. Free.

## THEATER

March 14-15 - "Under the Gaslight," by Augustin Daly, 8 p.m., Little Theater, Creative Arts Building. Admission: \$3 general, \$1.50 students and senior citizens.

March 14-15 - Bean Bag Theater for Children will perform "Cinderella," noon and 2 p.m., CA 104. Free.

March 18-21 - Brown Bag Theater performs "Bent," by Martin Sherman, noon, CA 104. Free.

## SPEAKER

March 18 - Florence Kennedy, founder of the Feminist Party and coordinator of the Coalition Against Racism and Sexism will speak in the Barbary Coast, Student Union, 12-2 p.m. Free.

## FILM

March 13-14 - "Bananas" and "Sleeper," two films by Woody Allen, will be shown in the Barbary Coast, Student Union, 3 and 7:30 p.m. Admission: \$1.50 general, \$1 students with ID.

## MUSIC

March 13 - Legacy plays folk in the Union Depot, Student Union, 5-7 p.m. Free.

March 14 - C&W Mow Company plays country and western in the Union Depot, Student Union, 2-4 p.m. Free.

March 19 - Rock and Roll by San Francisco, Union Depot, Student Union, 5-7 p.m. Free.

## FILM

March 19 - Cinematheque will screen Max Ophuls' "La Ronde" (French with English subtitles), 7:30 p.m., McKenna Theater. Admission: \$2 general, \$1.25 students and senior citizens.

## CLASSICAL

March 14 - The School of Creative Arts presents a "Friday Recital Hour," featuring works by Francis Poulenc, Steve Roberts, Hall Johnson and Cesar Franck. The recital will be held in Knuth Hall, from 1-2 p.m. and is free to the public.

## ART

March 17-21 - Drawings by Sue Brand, Phone Booth Gallery One, first floor of the A and I Building. Free.

March 17-21 - Paintings by Johan Kahlstrom, Phone Booth Gallery Two, second floor of the A and I Building. Free.

## New York Woodwind Quintet

### Five men making magic

by Arthur Moorhead

The performance given by the New York Woodwind Quintet Sunday afternoon at McKenna Theater was more than just another pleasurable chamber music recital. Although the exquisite ensemble playing was enough to leave a vivid, lasting impression of this talented group, the program also served to reaffirm two ideas concerning live music that deserve mention.

First of all, no matter how much money an individual has tied up in state-of-the-art stereo equipment, the rich, resonant sound of wind instruments heard in person, as they are meant to be, cannot be matched. It is an altogether different experience than listening to recordings.

The sound of this quintet was marvelous. There was something magical about seeing five men saunter onto the stage, and presto, a sudden cluster of sounds took over, bringing with it an aesthetic illusion that was almost intoxicating. In the second piece of the program, "Dahl's Allegro and Arioso for Woodwind Quintet," the various instrumental combinations of flute, clarinet, oboe, bassoon and horn that resulted in hypnotizing, choir-like blocks of sound were particularly striking.

Of course, the physical characteristics of an auditorium have a pronounced effect on the various elements of raw sound, and McKenna Theater is more than adequate in this respect. But even in acoustically inferior halls, there is an ambience, an aura that accompanies a live presentation that is preferable to recordings or tapes.

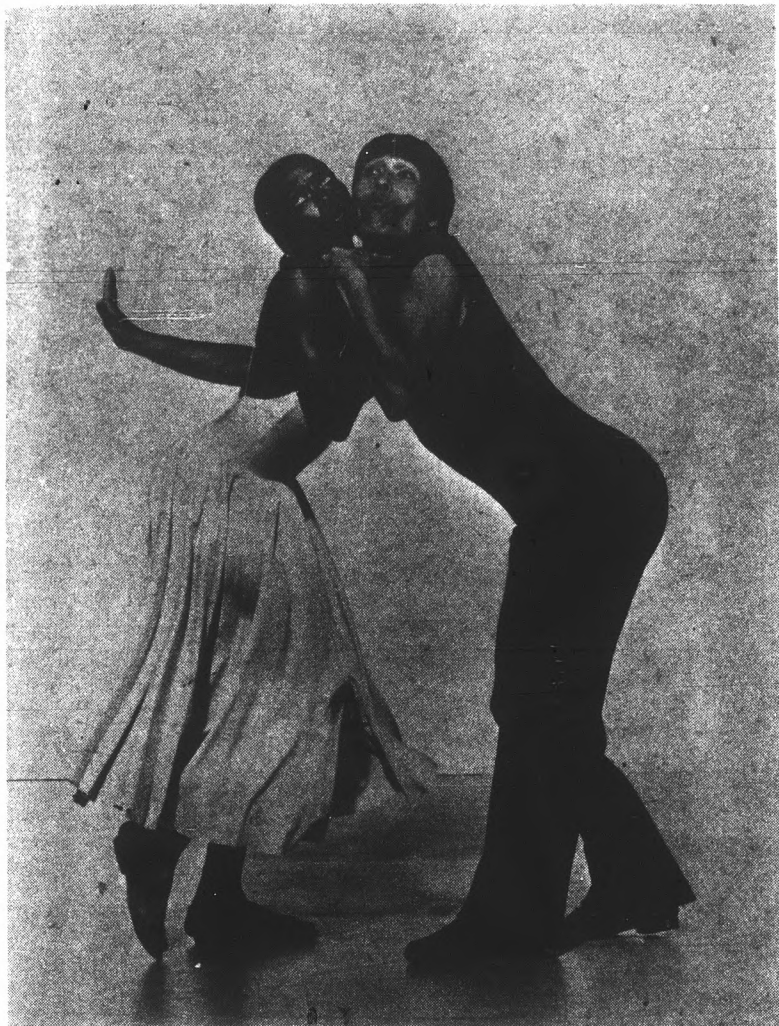
I've heard a number of recordings by groups that I consider to be of higher quality than the New York

Woodwind Quintet, playing works that are more substantial, historically, than the pieces this group played. Yet, the final encore, a single movement from one of Franz Danzi's quintets, had more of an effect on me than most recordings do, solely on the basis of presence - the immediacy of sound.

My second observation is more of a gripe than anything else. Anyone who makes a habit of attending live music (especially classical music) knows that while there are distinct advantages to hearing music in person there are also certain concessions that must be made. Specifically, the ability to tolerate the disturbing mannerisms and behavior of the people that are sitting around you.

They can come in the form of slightly exaggerated coughing or sneezing (two demerits); talking during a particularly quiet musical passage (five demerits); or clapping between movements (three demerits). But the worst, and I mean the worst, infraction came during the second movement of Taffanel's "Quintette," when, during a quiet, solemn passage played beautifully on the french horn by William Purvis, some individual saw fit to noisily unwrap a piece of candy. Ten demerits, automatically. How maddening!

Overall, the performance was primarily a group showcase and, except for occasional brilliant displays of virtuosity by flautist Thomas Nyfenger and bassoonist Donald MacCourt (some unbelievable single-tonguing in the finale of Reich's "Quintet in E Flat Major"), solo playing was limited. It would have been nice to hear more playing from clarinetist David Glazer, a superb technician and convincing soloist.



Marilyn Banks and Masazumi Chaya cavorting in "Lover's Prayer."

## Ailey surprises with uneven show

by Kathryn Jankowski

When Alvin Ailey brings his American Dance Theater to town, the dance community sits straight up and waits excitedly for prime examples of modern dance theater. Saturday night at Zellerbach Auditorium on the UC Berkeley campus was no exception. However, the company's presentations were surprisingly uneven, though sometimes stunning.

"Butterfly," while visually pleasing and musically tight, lacked uniformity when the seven dancers performed together. The solo spots, most notably Marilyn Banks', and duets (Maxine Sherman and Keith McDaniel in particular) were more successful.

Ailey featured the immensely refined Judith Jamison in "Facets," a solo piece. Jamison started slowly, seemingly more concerned with theatrical antics than with dance, although her powerful upper body was effectively used in sharp, contained motion.

But such constraint led to speculation about Jamison's present prowess. While she did finish with a dazzling display of leaps and turns, Jamison appeared heavy and slightly out of shape. Nonetheless, she still brings a magnificent presence to the stage and the company.

"Suite Otis," a tribute to the late Otis Redding, was the most pleasing

piece of the evening. The company glowed with energy, enjoying their antics as much as the audience did, laughing out loud with an infectious gaiety. The dancers were sassy in "I Can't Turn You Loose" and "Satisfaction," and sublimely bitter-sweet in "I've Been Loving You Too Long."

One of the more delightful sections of this piece was "Lover's Prayer," superbly danced by Marilyn Banks and Masazumi Chaya. The couple scampered across the floor cheek-to-cheek, heels kicking, bodies swaying. From this swinging jazz dance came sudden, smooth lifts, classical and pure; then back to swing, with an occasional break for a stalking lover's standoff.

The company's competence was considerably heightened by the obvious excellence of these two dancers. Ailey will do well in continuing to highlight his presentations with this duo.

In light of the exuberance generated by "Suite Otis," it was strange that the company would end with "Revelations," a piece which, although lilting and stirring, failed to command as much enthusiasm as it deserved. Reversing the order in which these two pieces were presented would have been more appropriate, not only in consideration of tone, but also in fairness to the dancers, whose expansiveness in "Suite Otis" only served to tame the intensity of "Revelations."

## An 'Empire of Passion' in rural Japan

by Jenny Abbe

Nagisa Oshima, one of Japan's most popular film directors, came to town last week to answer questions after a screening of his most recent film, "Empire of Passion," now playing at the Surf Theater.

Oshima is well known in this country for "In the Realm of the Senses," a controversial film variously described as, "A genuine breakthrough for the serious, artistic treatment of explicit sex," by sponsors of the New York Film Festival, and, by a New York Times critic, as "intolerable. The film consists of virtually nothing but their lovemaking, although sex is never divorced from emotion, which is a novelty in such a graphic presentation."

In "Empire of Passion," Oshima recreates a true story about a married woman and her younger lover who murder her husband and are subsequently haunted by his ghost.

The wife, Seki (Kazuko Yoshiyuki), is unaccountably drawn into an involvement with Toyoji (Tatsuya Fuji), her aggressive pursuer, which quickly leads to the strangulation murder of Gisaburo, "the rickshaw man."

Seki seems complacent and strangely lost. She willingly, if somewhat thoughtlessly destroys the simple and mundane life she shares with Gisaburo, (Takahiro Tamuro).

Oshima himself defends her relationship with Toyoji by simply stating, "There is never any reason for love. At the moment of sexuality or criminality a person forgets himself. That is what I want to capture."

Seki and Toyoji stop seeing each other and she claims her husband is working near Tokyo.

Three years later, Gisaburo's ghost appears several times, and the villagers begin to question the validity of her story. This seems an unusually long

time for speculation to naturally arise, but Oshima explains it by saying, "It just expresses how determined they were to keep it a secret."

Visually, it is a precise and poetic illustration of rural 19th century Japan. An eerie orange glow of the lantern hanging from the cart, a long shot of Oshin, the daughter, running down a misty path as she leaves home for the last time and an almost surreal view of the sky from inside the well into which the husband was thrown are just a few of the beautiful and striking images in this film.

Oshima places an emphasis on creating strong women characters in his films, which may relate to another of his continuing projects, a weekly television program entitled "School for Women." He hosts the show, broadcast throughout Japan, which he describes as a kind of "Dear Abby" of the screen.

When asked about the reason for the show, he said the answer should be obvious: "Because women have more problems. Women's resources are limited. Men have more outlets for problem solving."

Oshima feels there is a natural Japanese tendency toward lightness in literature and poetry which has been discouraged since the 10th century. "Buddhist, Confucian and Christian philosophies of puritanism were absorbed into the Japanese mentality as well as the government."

"I would like to make a film which treats eroticism in a positive way, all light in feeling. The negative forces in Japan today prevent me from making one. There is a puritan taboo. Censorship by financial interests or government mandate are indistinguishable."

Oshima was recently acquitted of charges in a sensational obscenity trial resulting from the publication of the script for "In the Realm of the Senses" in Japan.

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## Lady cagers reach the AIAW playoffs

by Liz Everett

The SF State women's basketball team captured the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women, Region 8 playoffs (Division III) last weekend at Davis, defeating Sacramento State 71-59, UC Davis 62-61 and Biola College 64-55. The Gators have now earned the right to compete in the AIAW National Championships, hosting the second game this Saturday at 7:30 p.m. in the Gator Gym. SF State will face either the University of Minnesota - Morris or Lindfield College.

SF State, seeded third out of the eight regional teams, was considered the underdog going into the playoffs. "It's not like we've been good all year," said head coach Emily Manwaring. "We've had to make a lot of adjustments to get where we are today. Our biggest win over the weekend, though, was beating UC Davis because they had beaten us three times

during the regular season," Manwaring said. Cheryl Goldsmith's layup with eight seconds left on the clock gave SF State a 62-61 upset victory over the Davis team.

In the game against Sacramento State, the Gators trailed 20-18 with nine minutes left in the first half, but then outscored the Hornets 22-6 to carry a 40-26 halftime lead. Against Biola, SF State opened up a 20-4 lead after nine minutes, never letting their opponents get closer than seven points. Some of the high scorers in the three games were Patty Harmon, Nancy DeNardin, Angel Floyd, Cheryl Goldsmith and Dorothy Rietzler.

Although SF State placed third in their Golden State Conference this year, its 19-11 overall record was the best in the team's history.

"Before February 10 our record was 8-10 and at that time we realized that our goal was no longer to win the conference, but to get into the tournament," Manwaring said.

Along with GSC teams, teams from the California College Athletic Conference and the Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference participated in the regional playoffs. SF State's overall performance throughout the season was impressive enough that they were included in the tournament.

Manwaring, who hails from Tecumseh, Mich., has entered her first season with the Gators not only with confidence in her team, but with experience on her own part.

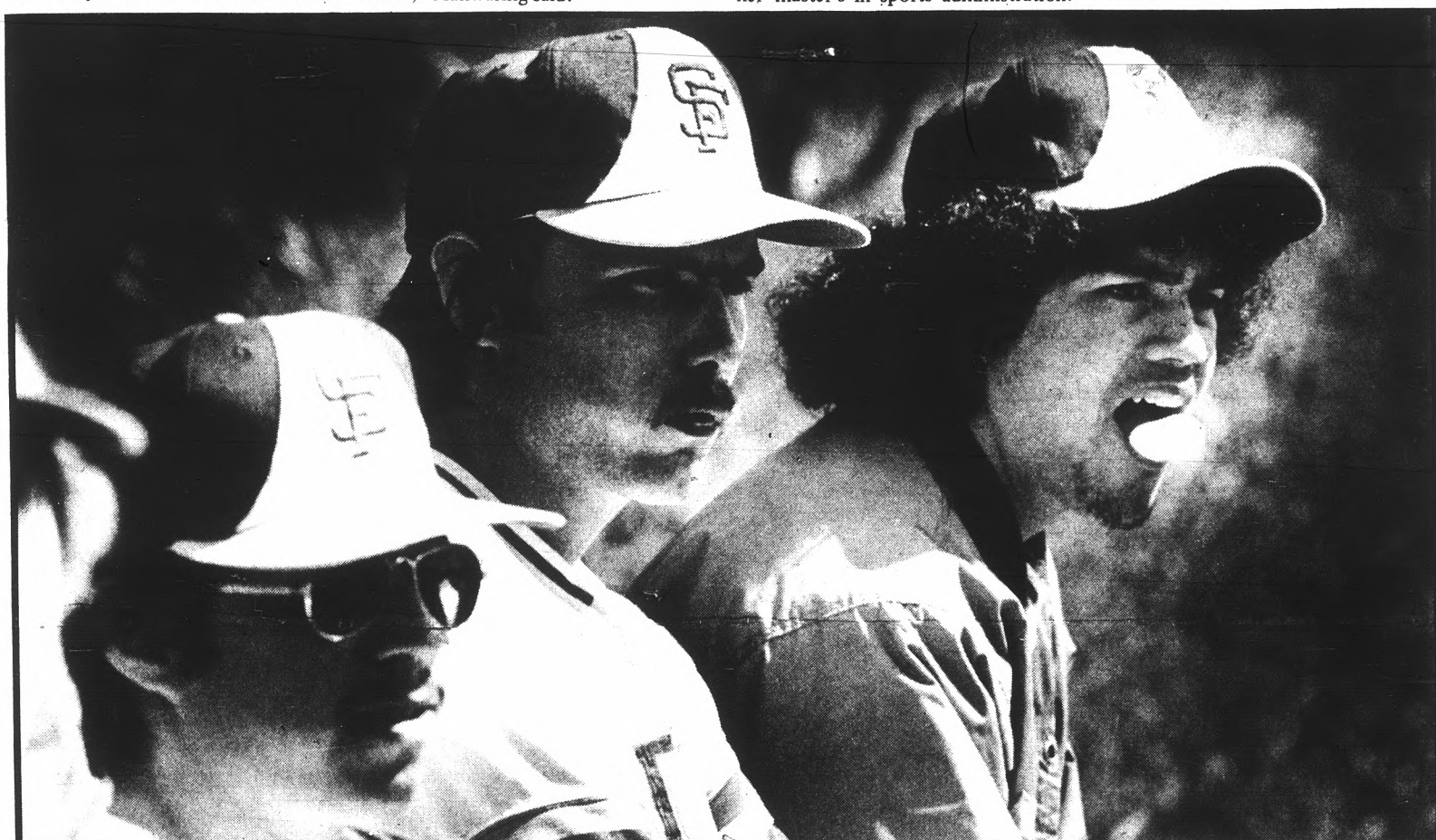
From 1974 to 1977 at Jackson Community College in Jackson, Mich., Manwaring guided the team to an outstanding overall record of 55-9, including two conference championships and a runner-up placing in the National Junior Collegiate Athletic Association Tournament.

Last spring, she returned to Michigan State University, where she obtained her bachelor's degree, to receive her master's in sports administration.



Cheryl Goldsmith goes up for the tip-off against Biola. The Gators went on to take Biola 64-55.

Photo by Steve St. Germain



Gator players view action from bullpen bench during their 11-2 victory over the USF Dons.

Photo by Mark Costantini

## Bullpen life knows no relief

by Bruce Monroy

As he sits out there in foul left field each Saturday for three, four, sometimes five hours, does a bullpen pitcher ever question his noble purpose? Only when he's waiting to pitch.

"We haven't made any mistakes out here all year," said reliever Keith Cleary, one of the bumps on the left-field aluminum log.

So far in some 19 games, bullpen fixtures Cleary, Jim Canellos, David Mascorro and Richard Bridges have pitched an average of six innings each.

Recently, Coach Orrin Freeman had the left-field bullpen bench moved in closer to the dugout to make it easier for his relievers to stay alert. His strat-

egy has apparently worked, because if they're not alert, a pitch that gets away from a bullpen pitcher may stick in a bench-sitting reliever's ear.

You'd think a bullpen pitcher would suffer in this "temperate" climate. Not so, says Jim Canellos. He said the weather here is warm compared to conditions at City College where he spent two seasons. Canellos said the natural basin the field lies in keeps things comfortable.

Jeff Padilla, a taxi-squad pitcher who waits to be placed on the roster by Freeman, fills a spot on the bullpen bench anyway.

"Padilla is our team inspiration," said Canellos. "The coach recruited him because he has a van," he joked.

Padilla said the group keeps attention on the game by talking about how to pitch the hitters, and by "ragging" or heckling the other team.

"To do some good ragging you have to get real original," said Canellos.

The duties of a bullpen crew are not as small in scope as they may appear on the face of things. The men have also assumed the role of "gopher crew."

"We keep the gophers from eating the field," said Bridges. The crew's patience and good faith have come to fruition early this season resulting in a fine working relationship with the rodents. Bridges pointed to a well-behaved, healthy-looking gopher directly to the rear of the bench on a slope.

Because their bench does not have a roof over it, the bullpen crew has the advantage of viewing the action that occurs behind the backstop. Now that the baseball season has ended, several idle cheerleaders have taken up baseball cheerleading.

This development has forced the "thigh spies" to bear down on this aspect of the game.

The bullpen pitchers, like many others on the squad, believe the team has got what it takes, but what they've got hasn't taken them anywhere yet.

"Each game we blow something," said Bridges.

"In the middle innings the guys seem to tense up," said Padilla.

"The guys seem to get let down,"

## Gator 9 rolling; takes 4 out of 5

The big purple and gold machine has finally begun to roll.

Coach Orrin Freeman's baseball squad cleared the .500 mark for the first time Tuesday with a dramatic 6-5 come-from-behind victory over the Division I USF Dons in 10 innings.

The up-and-coming Gators have won four out of their last five games, taking two out of three from Humboldt State last weekend and pushing their overall record to 10 wins and 9 losses.

Freshman pitcher Rickey Lintz emerged as the Gator's ace last Friday, stunning the Humboldt Lumberjacks (11-1), allowing just five singles and going the distance.

"My fastball is moving real well and I've got more confidence in my defense," said the stocky righthander who, several years ago, said no to a Dodger offer.

Coach Freeman said his team is still making mistakes but expressed his obvious delight over the club's hitting, base stealing and pitching prowess.

"We're not a great defensive team and we're not a bad defensive team," he said.

Reliever Richard Bridges started against the Dons giving up five runs and "pitched well," said Freeman. "But we couldn't make the defensive plays."

Lefthander Mike Livesey relieved

Bridges in the sixth, pitching three plus scoreless innings. Livesey's pick-off move is brutal, and he demonstrated it again, picking off three Dons from first base for the second time this year.

In the seventh, he picked off his first Don and the USF bench thought nothing of it. In the eighth, he walked the first batter and embarrassed him right away, causing concern in the USF dugout and eliciting murmurs of "balk."

When Livesey picked off the next baserunner after a walk, half of the Dons' bench burst out on the field screaming bloody murder. Livesey's skill demoralized the Dons who whimpered half way through the next inning.

Freeman said Livesey's natural motion is perfect for disguising his pick-off move.

"One of these days he's going to throw the ball to first base and the batter is going to swing," said the coach.

First Baseman Greg Ridenour provided some excitement for the game in the sixth when he hit a smash to left field that didn't clear the fence, but almost put a hole in it. Ridenour had to settle for a double but promptly stole third base easily, drawing a throw from the Dons' catcher anyway.

The Gators take on Hayward State here Friday at 2:30.

said Canellos. "They lose intensity."

Despite the drama on the field, the bullpen crew can't always stay on top of things.

"It takes a lot to stay in the game," said Mascorro. "It's easier to get distracted out here."

Canellos, though, works hard on keeping his mind on baseball. He'll get up and do some running if he gets bored.

"I'm ready to pitch in every game," he said.

The topic of discussion in the bullpen, however, inevitably returned to "innings pitched."

"If you want to play," said Canellos, "it's easier being in the bullpen rather than being a backup third baseman or something."

And, with an 11-run lead over USF in the late innings, Coach Freeman brought in an established starter for some relief work, much to the chagrin of guess who.

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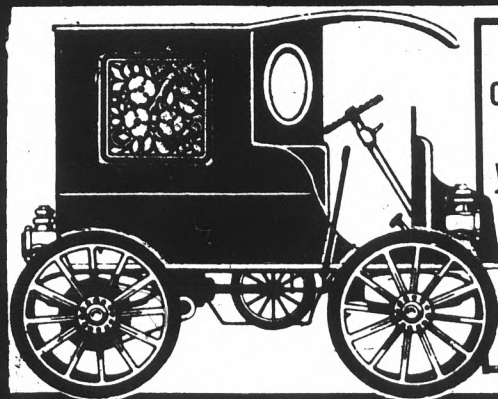
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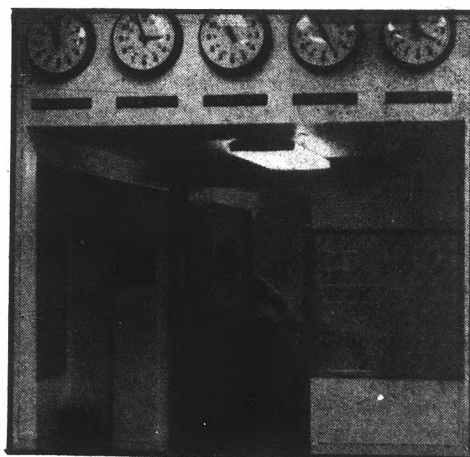
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# The Smothers Brothers are back

by Teresa Priem

Tom and Dick Smothers dropped out of San Jose State College 21 years ago to perform at the Purple Onion in North Beach. Today the brothers are back in San Francisco with their Broadway show "I Love My Wife," at the Curran Theater.

Their return is a milestone, since the brothers had originally given themselves six months to make it in the business.

"That six months turned out to be 21 years," said Tom.

"We count funny," added Dick.

Reflecting on those years, Tom said, "If I had a choice, I'd rather have been the straight man. Most comedians deal with the tragic side of life, and they just twist it and it becomes funny. Primarily, they're victims."

Dick believes that Tom made the right choice in becoming the comic. "You cannot leave a room until you get a laugh," he pointed out to Tom.

They both agreed that Dick was the right choice for the straight man. "He makes what I do real," Tom said. "I can be outrageous, and he can respond honestly."

"It's wonderful," said Dick. "The pressure is on the comic. Tommy's the one who sweats. Sometimes he'd run out of gas, and I'd respond somehow, and he'd be stuck and say, 'Mom liked you best,' or whatever, and we'd be as surprised as anyone else."

The brothers have since traded in their Smothers Brothers comedy team for a successful run with the musical-comedy "I Love My Wife," which finishes its current engagement April 6.

The play focuses on the attempts of two married couples at wife-swapping. The show contains enchanting singing and dancing and diverse humor.

The show has little political content, and according to Tom, that's a definite plus. "We had to reestablish our identities as performers because we had such a long-term connection with political activism and social statement," he said. "It was kind of nice to do something that was just pure entertainment. People come out feeling good."

The brothers are performing together, but they aren't returning as the Smothers Brothers. "When we quit the act, we never said we'd quit working with each other," said Dick. "We're not doing the guitar and bass thing anymore."

To explain the reason behind the brothers' split in 1976, Tom quoted a

poem by Mason Williams, a regular from "The Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour." "First you just do it, then you do it for fun, then you seriously do it, and then you're done." The act had gone through all those stages till the brothers realized that they had "seriously done it," Tom said.

"And once you do it again, you've redone it," said Dick.

"And that's redundant," added Tom.

The silver-haired Tom, who jokingly referred to his birth 43 years ago as the high point of his life, is the oldest of three children. Dick, who has brown hair and a moustache, is two years younger.

When Tom was five, their father died, and the Smothers family settled in Redondo Beach, Ca. Their mother spent much of her time working but there was one consolation — "She liked us both the best," said Tom, smiling.

In college, Tom was forming a trio of folk singers, but he needed a tenor. "I got Dickie to go to San Jose State because he was a good tenor."

The trio played weekly at the Kerosene Club in San Jose. Fringe benefits included refreshments and maybe "a date from some girl — if she's kind," Dick said.

In fact, that's where Dick met his wife Linda. Their first marriage "didn't take," he said, but they remarried and have three children. Tom has been divorced twice and has one son.

After the Kerosene Club, the brothers opened at the Purple Onion. The top-billed star of the show couldn't perform the first night, so the trio had to carry the entire show. Since the singers had to fill more time than usual, they did long, humorous introductions to their folk songs. San Francisco audiences responded so favorably that the Smothers performed at the Purple Onion for nine months.

They also began recording albums and getting other nightclub dates. Television soon beckoned, and they appeared 13 times on both "The Tonight Show," with Jack Paar as host, and "The New Steve Allen Show."

"Television appearances started to stimulate the record sales, and those record sales stimulated concerts," said Dick. This snowballing popularity led to their first TV series, "The Smothers Brothers Show." Tom portrayed an angel earning his wings, and Dick played his earthly brother. The show pre-



Dick and Tom discuss their new stage show.

Photo by Doug Menuez

miered in 1965 with high Nielsen ratings but was cancelled at the end of a year.

Their next television venture was the phenomenal "Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour," which began as a mid-season replacement in February of 1967. It was pitted against the number one show at the time, "Bonanza," and from the start, the show surpassed "Bonanza" in the ratings.

CBS officials had already given the brothers creative control over the show. "They made a mistake. We were a hit," Dick said. "They had given us all this power, and that's where some

problems came about."

At the end of the third season, CBS officials picked up the brothers' contract for another year and then fired them. "We were influencing too many people regarding the war," said Tom. "Nixon got in, so we were thrown off the air." Because they were still under CBS contract, no other network was able to offer them a series.

When they were finally free of CBS, the brothers did a 13-week summer variety series for ABC, but their momentum on TV had stopped. They continued doing comedy appearances but weren't involved with another net-

work series until 1975 when NBC gave producer Joe Hamilton creative control over "The Smothers Brothers Show."

The series debuted to a huge TV audience, but plummeted in the ratings because Hamilton had "a very noncreative production," said Dick.

The brothers took control of the last three shows, but it was too late and the show was cancelled.

Tom reflected on how their comedy style has changed over the years. "I used to do puberty comedy," said Tom. "I used to play a kid."

"Now it's based on just a dumb

adult," Dick teased.

"A more sophisticated, lower voice," mused Tom.

Their return to San Francisco as stage performers is a definite change. They're hoping that people will see them "in a different light," said Dick.

"We started at the Purple Onion," said Tom, "we got to do the Fairmont, we did concerts, and then to come back as legitimate stage performers is really a full cycle of growth."

"Next thing we have to do is either ballet or opera," added Dick. "And I'm not betting on those."

## Mechanical madness

by Wendy Cohen

"If something is broken I fix it, if not, I play it. It's great roller skating and being next to the ocean — I have fun all day," said Dan Zelinsky as he toyed with one of the several overflowing key rings clipped to his belt. "This is the only penny arcade I know of other than Disneyland's."

Dan, 27, and his father Edward own and operate the Musee Mechanique (Mechanical Museum) located under the Cliff House.

The Musee is a combination penny arcade and pinball heaven. "Jolly Jack" is laughing himself silly by the front door. "Star Hawk," "Space Invaders" and "Jaws" are blipping away on video screens in the back of the room.

Every day the younger Zelinsky dons his black roller skates and scoots from one end of the cement bunker to the other, giving change and information, shooting stray dogs and fixing the sometimes temperamental machines.

"We had a basement full of nickel-odeons and mechanical birds in cages. I crawled in one when I was two or three years old, and I've been messing

with them ever since," he said.

Edward Zelinsky began collecting machines as a hobby 35 years ago. He is a building contractor in the city, and the day-to-day operation of the Musee is handled by Dan.

Some of the 118 machines on display were originally exhibited at the Sutro Baths in the 1800s.

Dan's favorite machine is a Seeburg Orchestrian from 1922. It is a combination piano, mandolin, wood block and tambourine, with castanets and bass and snare drums. It bellows out 10 songs including "Hot Tamale One Step" and "I Can't Give You Anything But Love."

"It has lots of life to it, it's dynamite," he yelled as he rolled off to check the back room.

During the week most of the customers are high school students. By noon Saturday the building is filled with camera-slinging tourists, noisy families and occasional couples smirking as they read their "Sex Appeal Meter" results.

For a penny you can see the "What Every Married Woman Must Not Avoid" peep show, but most of the attractions cost a quarter.

"The Carnival" is a hand-carved wooden extravaganza including a carousel, trapeze, shooting gallery, peep shows, Harry's Hash House and a gorilla shaking the bars of his cage. Everything moves on hand-carved levers and springs.

The elder Zelinsky doesn't know the history of a lot of the pieces he has acquired.

"I could make up some great stories," he said, "but I was just satisfied to get them."

He said the creator of "Toothpick Fantasy" is "a lifer" in San Quentin who knows that his work is on display. Zelinsky purchased some of the pieces from George Whitney when he began leasing the property 13 years ago. The Whitney family had owned the Cliff House since 1937 and had operated Playland at the Beach.

Approximately two years ago the property became part of the Golden Gate Recreation Area, and Zelinsky's landlord became the federal government.

According to Dan the old machines are supported by the new ones. "They are great, but the video and pinballs are what get played."

"Future Spa," referring to a health spa, and "Playboy," where you can earn extra points by hitting Misses May, January or September, are just two of the dozen pinball machines that line the back wall.

When Dan isn't roaming the building he is in the adjoining repair shop watching the action on a video screen.

One wall of the room is lined with strips of black and white photographs. "Those are all people I know," said Dan. "I throw them in the photo booth and shoot them."

Before long he was back out on the floor, fixing a miniature train that had derailed in the "Toothpick Fantasy."

He circled past the "Seeburg Orchestrian" and started the machine.

"Music, I need music," he shouted and skated off towards "Space Invaders."



Jolly Jack yuks it up for a dime.

Photos by Tony Roehrick



# CENTERFOLD



Gerald Fort, store owner at Haight and Fillmore, said crime was worse before the drug raids.

Photos by Averie Cohen

## Changing the Haight-Fillmore: Growing pains signify new era

by David Harris

**T**he Haight-Fillmore neighborhood, one of the most turbulent areas of San Francisco, is beginning to change. For some, the change is a once-in-a-lifetime business opportunity. But for others, it signifies the loss of the neighborhood they grew up in and call home.

Everyone in the neighborhood, from the gay, white businessmen and real estate investors to black families straining under the weight of rising rent, unemployment and inflation, is being affected.

The hub of the neighborhood is the intersection of Haight and Fillmore streets. Until a couple of years ago crime was so bad there that, according to Gerald Fort, a store owner on that corner, people riding MUNI changed their bus transfer point in order to avoid the junkies. A series of drug raids and evictions has changed that.

Diagonally across the street from Fort's grocery store is Henrietta's, a coffee house also selling beer and wine, which opened in mid-February. It was once called Hank's 500 but was shut down by police when the homicide rate there began getting out of hand. And heroin, according to some, was being sold over the counter.

The month-old Haight-Fillmore Whole Foods Company on the third corner of the intersection attracts everyone in the neighborhood, black and white. The "social clubs" on Haight Street have been there for years, and longtime residents of the neighborhood

continue to spend their time there. It is also clear that people new to the area are spending their time in Henrietta's drinking cappuccino and eating French pastry. According to Henrietta's owner, Robert Perry, business has been brisk.

These differences are readily apparent and very real. But depending on whom you talk to, whether black, white, gay or straight, the symbols of change mean very little or a great deal. While one contractor sees the area becoming a "gay suburb" for the Castro, a Haight Street store owner sees another Clement Street emerging. Not all the new businesses are gay nor are any of the older, black-owned businesses necessarily on the way out.

"It's a pleasure to work here compared to the way it used to be," said Fort, who has leased his store on the corner for 7½ years.

"There used to be between 350 and 400 'hypes' (junkies) along this block before the raid." He said he liked the changes taking place. "It's picked up business for us, too."

Changes are most visible along Haight Street where most of the businesses in the area are located, but other changes prevail where many black families are getting priced out of the flats they've lived in for years. While newspaper articles and TV news reports have portrayed the transformation in terms of black and white, or gay and straight, economic factors endemic to every major city in the nation are at work.

"Gentrification" is the word used by urban planners

to describe the return of "the gentry" to the city. While gays are often the pioneers in a neighborhood undergoing renovation, they only reflect a larger trend. Lines of contrast which are easy to point to are easily blurred.

"Whatever happens there is good," said Lavoila Baker, a black real estate broker in the Western Addition who follows what goes on along Haight Street.

Whereas changes in the Western Addition have come about because of federal and state money, there has been only private money at work in the Haight-Fillmore area.

"If you are going to use private money to redo these buildings, you have to charge rent in order to repay the loan," said Baker.

"A lot of people don't understand. They get upset. You either price them out or you lose your own investment. You have no choice," she said.

Though there are some blacks in real estate along Haight Street, some of the most run-down buildings are owned by whites.

The situation, Baker said, "is not changing very much. The blacks really haven't gotten their share."

It's as if there are two neighborhoods in the Haight-Fillmore, one superimposed on the other. Though they co-exist together, they do not mix a great deal. Talk to whites who have moved in during the last

— see CENTERFOLD page 4





**E**very year, millions of camera-carrying, garish tourists flock to Fisherman's Wharf in pursuit of the Dungeness crab, the colorful local citizenry and the picturesque view of the bay.

But what they see is changing: Visitors no longer see an authentic fisherman's wharf where locals sell fresh fish to crabstand vendors. They see the remnants of a culture that was made popular with the help of nature's most beautiful mystery: the sea.

Today, the Wharf is San Francisco's, and possibly California's, top tourist trap. Souvenir shops, boutiques, museums, expensive restaurants and street artists line the streets.

Long ago, Sicilian-American fishermen displayed fresh crabs and other seafood items on wooden tables and blew horns to attract customers. Salvatore Guardino, the first to use this sales technique,

started Guardino's Crabstand in 1908 on Jefferson Street between Taylor and Jones Streets. The shop still exists, but has moved to Taylor Street and is owned by Guardino's 74-year-old son, Vince.

In Salvatore's day, nearly all the crabs sold at the wharf were caught in the San Francisco Bay. But his son, and other crabstand owners today, are buying more and more crabs trapped hundreds of miles north of San Francisco in Eureka, or off the Oregon coast.

The cost of shipping the crabs to San Francisco has caused prices to skyrocket. In the mid '50s, fresh Dungeness crabs cost between 30 and 50 cents each. Now the price has reached almost \$5 each.

Vince Guardino attributes the decrease in "home caught" crab to the depleted crab supply in the San Francisco Bay.

"Now the (crab) season is extended because not enough of them are sold during the season," said Tony Ferrari, a 40-year veteran of the fish business and a

former owner of Castagnola's restaurant. Ferrari disagrees with extending the crab season and believes the only way to replenish the supply is to ban crab fishing for five years.

While at one time crab selling was a money-making venture on the wharf, Ferrari says things have changed. "There is little mark-up on crab. They are there primarily to attract people, not for profit," he said.

## 'When the hippies began to sell their jewelry and other junk...it made other businesses compete.'

According to a teen-age crab stand clerk, "My boss would rather we sell beer, seafood cocktails and sourdough bread rather than crabs... My boss told me to stop hustling crabs."

Other seafood commodities have replaced crab as the big money maker. And when seafood sales are low, there is always the souvenir racket. The Sea Captain's Chest on the corner of Taylor and Jefferson, and GG's across the street and other stores catering to tourists have sprung up all over the waterfront.

And then there's the street vendors.

To some, the vendors represent the only true value on the wharf. But to others, like Ferrari and Harry Thiemann, commercial property manager for the Port of San Francisco, vendors are major contributors to the area's trashy appearance.

"I think the street merchants make the wharf look junky," said Thiemann. "But the people of San Francisco voted for them when they passed the street vendor's initiative."

Although Ferrari dislikes the street merchants, he acknowledges their success. "When the hippies began to sell their jewelry and other junk at the wharf, it made other businesses compete. The street merchants brought products that were never offered at the wharf before."

"They were keeping some of the customers away from the fish stands, so most of the owners decided to sell souvenirs. We had to keep up," said Ferrari.

Fish stands, without question, are "keeping up" with the street merchants. Restaurants are doing even better. On any Friday or Saturday night, if the weather is right, lines of people extend out of the restaurants.

To make a profit, it has been estimated that a restaurant must gross \$9,000 per seat each year. The average wharf restaurant will take in \$24,000 to \$29,000 per seat.

Geraldi's Fisherman's Grotto grossed

more than \$6 million in 1978 and Castagnola's grossed more than \$3 million in the same year. Statistics for 1979 are not yet available.

According to most wharf restaurant owners, the majority of their clientele is tourists. Because they have a reputation for serving over-price seafood, wharf establishments are not being visited by natives.

And Ferrari doesn't blame the San Franciscans. "A lot of these places down at the wharf are selling fish that is falsely labeled. Some places will sell rock cod as red snapper."

Red snapper is more difficult to catch, sweeter tasting and more expensive, Ferrari said.

Other restaurants interchange lobster meat and crab meat to cut down on expenses. One restaurant employee said, "When lobster salad was ordered, cooks would put crab meat in the salad. King crab meat and lobster meat are almost impossible to tell apart."

Another wharf restaurant tactic is selling illegal fish. Striped bass, a sweet-tasting fish caught by thousands of sport fishermen every season, cannot be sold commercially in California.

"If a waiter asks a customer if he wants 'Italian mackerel' he really means striped bass. Regulars knew what the waiter meant," said one former employee from a well-known wharf restaurant.

"One day I walked into the kitchen and saw a bunch of striped bass in a plastic bag. One of the cooks yelled at me 'You not supposed to look at that.' But I already knew," he said.

Penalty for selling striped bass in California is a \$500 fine and/or six months in jail for the restaurant owner.

High-priced meals at the wharf have not helped its image with San Franciscans. A crab louis salad at Alioto's 8 costs \$9.25. At Tadich Grill on California Street, it is \$7.25.

One reason for the high prices, claims Ferrari, is a 5 percent tax on food sales and 6 percent on liquor sales. The businesses pay this levy because they are on state-owned city-operated property. All the establishments on Taylor Street between Jefferson Street and Pier 43, and on Jefferson Street on the waterfront, lease land from the state for 66 years.

According to Thiemann, wharf businesses are taxed 28 cents to 30 cents a square foot, depending on the size and location of the establishment.

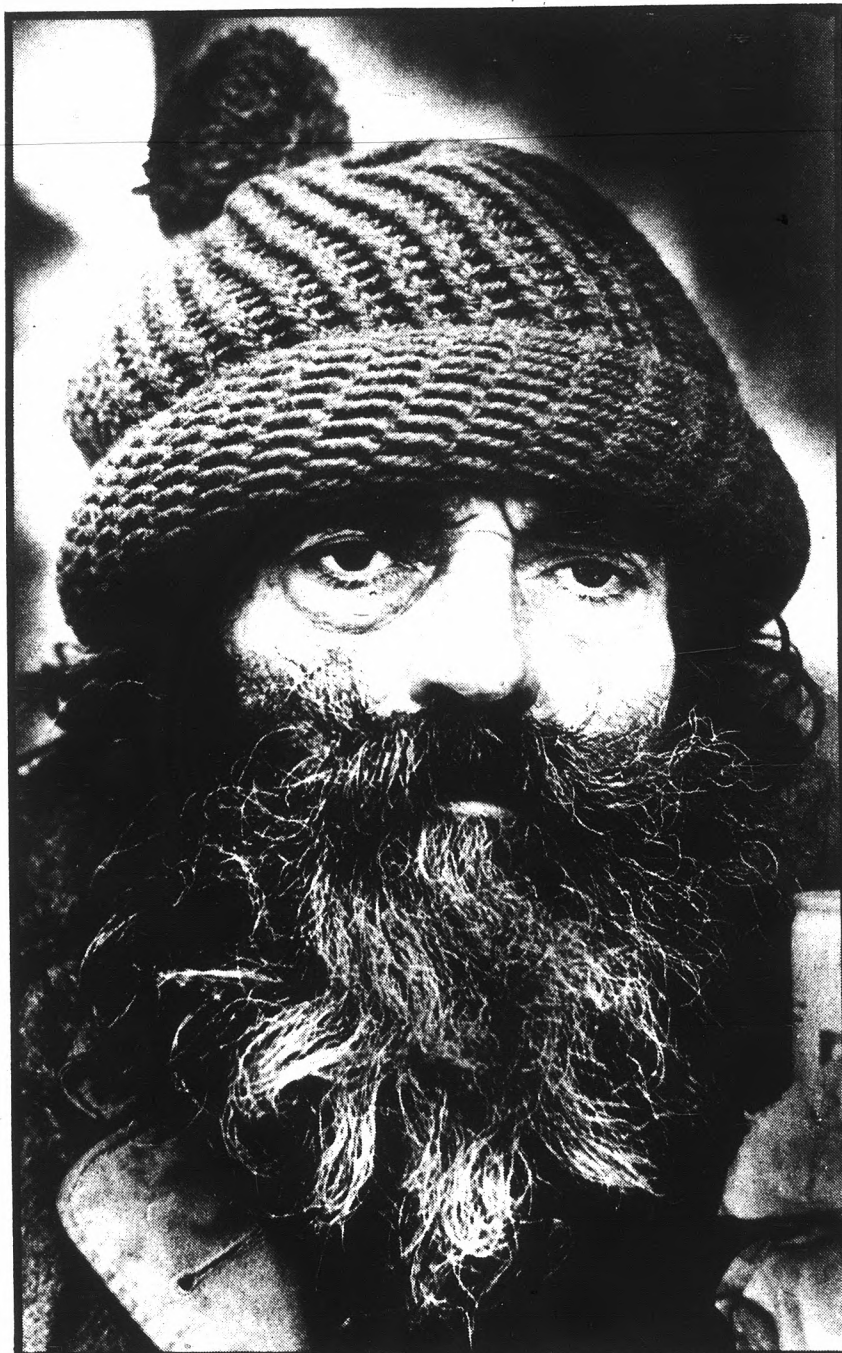
"If a restaurant is on the water, and its customers are given a scenic view of the bay, it will pay a higher rate than a place that does not have a great view," Thiemann said.

Ferrari says the Port Commission plays favorites when it decides the rates.

"When I pay a gas or an electric bill, I don't send it to PG&E. I send it to the Port of San Francisco. I don't have any idea how they figure the rates out," Ferrari said. "I might be paying twice as much as someone else," he said.

Eric Moncur, property assessor for San Francisco, thinks this random charging is done unfairly.

"I think there's a lot of funny stuff



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# Criss at SF's most famous trap

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Although many San Franciscans consider Fisherman's Wharf to be over-commercialized, remnants of the Wharf's more colorful past can still be found among the souvenir shops and street vendors. Clockwise from top left: a sign from the past lures tourists toward the Wharf; a street drifter, known only as Joe, is a permanent fixture in the area; two Italian men read an Italian language newspaper near the North Beach border of Fisherman's Wharf; Dominic Cresci (left) and his brother, Nunzio, still sell crabs at their family crab stand.

Text: John Tuvo

Photos: Mark Costantini

going on between the Port Commission and the restaurant owners on the wharf. I haven't been able to pinpoint it, but it happens," said Moncur.

the late Mayor George Moscone lauded the development of the now-troubled center as "progressive for the Port of San Francisco." Last November, Simmons

## 'I know Simmons got a sweetheart deal which nobody can deny now.'

Decisions by City Hall officials have also played an important role in changing the face of the wharf.

At the completion of entrepreneur Warren Simmons' 27-acre Pier 39 project,

was slapped with a \$2,000 fine by Municipal Court Judge Louis Garcia for four violations of the California Political Reform Act.

Simmons admitted making \$3,700 in

illegal campaign contributions to the mayoral campaigns of George Moscone, John Ertola, Milton Marks, Dianne Feinstein and the gubernatorial campaign of former Mayor Joseph Alioto. This admission of guilt came as no surprise to Tony Ferrari.

"When I was the head of the Police Sports Fishing Program I tried to get the kids we work with a spot to fish from Pier 39. Warren Simmons was negotiating behind our backs," said Ferrari.

"I know Simmons got a sweetheart deal which nobody can deny now."

Eric Moncur noted a tax discrepancy between Simmons' holdings and the rest

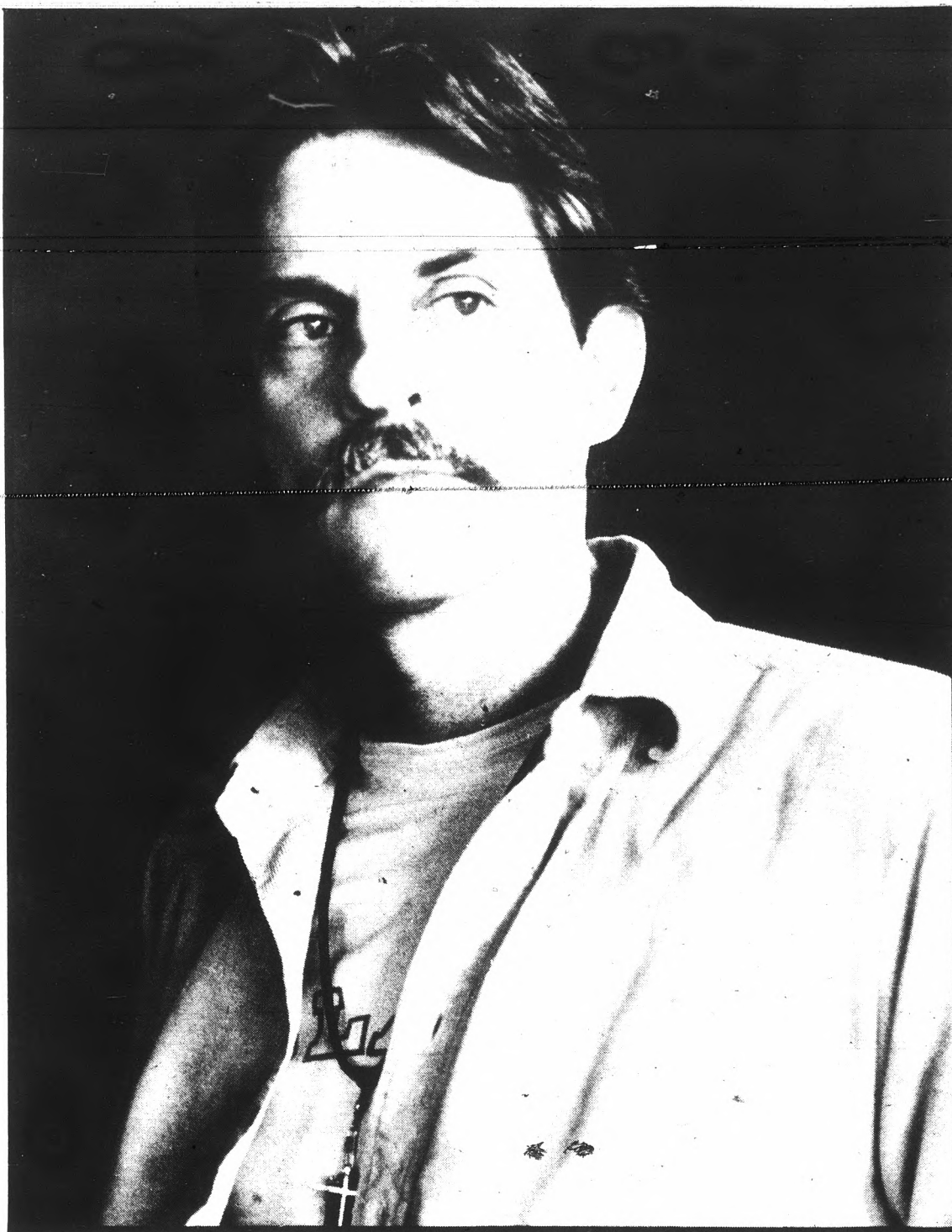
of the waterfront business.

"Simmons pays taxes on his net income, which is the total of what he takes in after all deductions of expenditures. The other businesses on the wharf pay tax on gross income, that is the money they took in, with no deductions," said Moncur.

Simmons' taxes also irked the usually jovial Ferrari.

"I paid \$200,000 in 1976 for Castagnola's. Did you know that Simmons paid only \$360,000 last year? He has 10 times the area I had," said Ferrari. "That's what I mean by politics."





— Con't. from page 1

Don Lipper

few years and the conversation is of renovation, property values and insurance prices.

For black tenants the story is different.

"They give us this ghetto here and now they're trying to take it away from us," said Charles Hall, 29, a father of three children. He has lived in the neighborhood his whole life and is not happy about what's happening.

In the last two years he has had three landlords — all of them white. His rent doubled from \$180 to \$360 per month. What improvements have been made on the building have been "cheap ones," he said.

"They're gonna kick all the blacks out of their own neighborhood," he said adamantly. "We don't have a chance."

Hall, who works for a plumbing contractor in another part of town, said many blacks have already moved to Hunters Point "where we first came from."

"What's going on here? How do you think my kids are gonna look at all this?" he asked.

Karl Barlow, a self-employed mover and handyman, has lived in the neighborhood for eight years.

"Yeah, blacks are being squeezed," he said between sips on his brown-bagged can of beer.

He pays \$400 for a three-bedroom flat on the corner of Waller and Webster.

While he said he doesn't mind gays, he adds, "I'll tell you point-blank, a lot of black guys don't like them."

"When they get to kissing on the street, I don't know how I feel about that. What can I tell my kids?" he asked, echoing Hall.

A big man with an easy disposition, Barlow readily admits "a lot of gays have got plenty of sense." And he thinks the neighborhood needs the improvements.

Talk to any white businessman in the area and he will

say improvements are financially risky and have virtually no support from banks, insurance companies or federal housing or business loans.

"I'll tell you why gays are moving into this neighborhood," said Donald Lipper, the sharp, outspoken and sometimes controversial owner of the Haight-Fillmore building which houses Henrietta's and five empty storefronts. "No man with a wife and kids would dare."

In a much-publicized eviction several years ago, he threw about 200 people he said were "junkies" out of his building, some of whom had been charging each other rent.

"Couches, TVs, everything went out the window. It was cathartic. It was a cleansing of the neighborhood," he said.

### **'They give us this ghetto here and now they're trying to take it away from us.'**

When the renovation for Henrietta's began, Lipper said, Gerald Fort came over from across the street and hugged him.

Since the opening of Henrietta's, he's had five offers in a week for his empty storefronts: a record store, a delicatessen, a wine-and-cheese shop and a housewares store.

As Lipper sees it, the neighborhood suffers as it has for the past 10 years because of crime and drug problems that cannot be erased so long as banks, insurance companies and the government stifle any incentive to improve the neighborhood.

At present, only California Fair Plan, a pool of insurance companies, provides coverage in the area, according to Lipper.

Redlining, a practice which first made headlines in the mid-1970s, occurs when banks and insurance companies view a particular neighborhood as too big a risk to invest in.

"That's how insurance companies make money off of crime," said Lipper, one of the first gays to see potential in the Haight-Fillmore area.

### **'You either price them out or you lose your own investment. You have no choice.'**

"If they can shove a neighborhood down far enough to where they can put a red line around it, they have no risk. The amount they're covering is so goddamned small. So what if it does burn down? It costs them nothing. It's a huge money-making scam."

"Their rates are triple what normal insurance rates are," he said. "Where you would pay 30 cents a hundred dollars for coverage on a building, they charge a dollar per hundred."

"Their coverage, which is only for fire, is minimal," Lipper continued. "They're absolutely cavalier in their behavior."

Though few banks ever admit to redlining, it doesn't take much asking around to see that it exists, if only implicitly.

Linda Lowrance is the owner of the Park Cafe, a small, quiet restaurant on the corner of Fillmore and Waller that opened in November. In that venture, as in others she's had in the area, "there was no bank money available. That's why progress has been so slow."

Lavoila Baker, speaking of her experience in the Western Addition explained: "They want to see the change first. Then everybody will come in."

Harvey Reigle, owner of the Haight-Fillmore Whole Foods Company, tried five different banks with no success.

Lipper also blames the crime problem on landlords who, rather than put money back into a building, take what money it does generate and use it elsewhere.

"A four-unit building in this neighborhood was going for \$8,000 five years ago. They don't mind sitting on it for 10 years and then turning it over. It makes for a monumental equity," he explained.

Evictions, often an inherent part of any renovation that might improve a particular block, are a kind of necessary evil," according to Lowrance.

"Judging from the squalor I've seen, the change couldn't hurt some of these folks," she said almost sympathetically.

Echoing Lipper's view, she continues, "It's the landlords that don't fix places up that make money a lot of times."

But the changes of the last two years have had their effect. Police officer William Arrieta walked the Haight-Fillmore beat for 10 years before becoming a noise-abatement officer 1½ years ago. The drug scene along Haight Street is tamer than it was when he was there.

"You're always going to have some pushers," he said. "The tougher elements are leaving the area, though. They stand out more now. They no longer have a place here, black or white."

"You have to realize," he continued, "it's their neighborhood. They're going to be chit-chattin' whether they're pushing dope or not."

Whatever the outcome of the transformation taking place in the Haight-Fillmore neighborhood, the trend that may be unfair but appears to be inevitable will continue. Federal rent subsidies that might offset blacks being priced out, exist only in areas lucky enough to have received them when they were first available. Tom Gholson, leased housing negotiator for the San Francisco Housing Authority, said no further applications are being accepted. At a citywide conference on the housing shortage called by Mayor Dianne Feinstein last September, experts in all facets of the industry painted a bleak picture for the city as a whole.

It appears then that the forces of change affecting the Haight-Fillmore are stronger than the developers and the tenants. How fast one way of life gives way to another is as unpredictable as the '80's themselves.